FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 14, 1864. [NO. 2441.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square, (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW,

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.
Jan'y 1864. 98-*3m

LOST,

ON the 19th inst, in Robeson county, THREE NOTES, each for six hundred dollars, made by myself as principal, and Jno A. Taylor as surety, bearing date 14th day of January 1863, in favor of Duncan Crawford, and payable respectively, one, two and three years after date.

All persons are warned against receiving said Notes, as they have been paid.
HENRY HOWARD.
Feb'y 29. [w. J.] 12*3t

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors with the Collector for Moore and Montgomery, will meet the people of the different Districts at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing tax on Income and receive the same. Also the tithes of pork, cotton, &c., viz:

At Diffey's, Thursday March 10th, 1864.
At Bean's, Friday March 11th.
At Fork, Saturday March 12th.
At Zion, Monday March 14th
At Mt Gilead, Tuesday March 15th.
At Rock Springs, Wednesday March 16th.
At Bruton's, Thursday March 17th.
At Troy, Friday March 18th.

FOR MOORE COUNTY.

At Sloan's, Monday March 21st, 1864.
At Pocket, Tuesday March 22d.
At Carthage, Wednesday and Thursday 23 & 24.
At McNeill's, Friday March 25th.
At Sand Hills, Saturday March 26th.
At Sanders's, Monday March 28th.
At Sheffield's, Tuesday March 29th.
At Ritter's, Wednesday March 30th.
At Williams's, Thursday March 31st.

All are requested to have their lists made out and ready, and all who had failed to finish their titheing list or to list their cattle and pay their taxes are notified that this is the last opportunity that will be given. In all failures the law will be enforced.
ALEXANDER KELLY,
Collector for District No. 32.
Carthage, Feb'y 27. 11-2t*2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON & FARRAR.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published. This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2,00

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER is now in press. Price 75 cts.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR—third edition is just published It is entirely a Southern work, and is one of the best Grammars published. Price $1 50.

THE DIXIE PRIMER—one of the cheapest and best books for children, has gone through the second edition with great popularity. Price per hundred, $20.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER, just published, is now sold extensively. Price 50 cts.

THE DIXIE SPELLING BOOK is now in Press and will be ready soon. Price 1 50.

MYRTLE LEAVES, now in press, shall be issued as soon as possible under the circumstances. It will be a popular book Price $2 00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, by Rev. A. W. Mangum. Beautiful and good. Price 10 cts

HILL'S POEMS, second edition is nearly exhausted. Price 1 50.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the sort yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.
BRANSON & FARRAR.
Raleigh, Feb'y 9. 6-*tf

Southern Publications on Hand.

SCRIPTURAL VIEWS of National Trials,	$3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Warren's Surgery,	5 00
The Aid-de-Camp,	2 25
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
York's English Grammar,	1 50
Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
The Confederate Speller,	1 50
Our Own Speller,	1 00
The Dixie Primer—Pictorial,	50
The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
First Book in Composition,	1 50
Our Own First Reader,	75
The First Dixie Reader,	50
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	3 00
Geographical Reader with Maps,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
The Guerillas, Dialogues,	50
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	50
Capers' Catechism,	25
Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
Historical Scripture Questions,	50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	50
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	2 50
The Battle of the Bards,	2 50
Romance of a Poor Young Man,	2 00
Step Sister,	2 00
Darrell Markham,	2 50
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	2 00
No Name, by Wilkie Collins,	4 00
Aurora Floyd, by "	3 00
Les Miserables Fantine,	2 00
" " Corsette,	2 00
" " Maurius,	2 00
" " St. Dennis,	2 00
Bonnie Blue Flag,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	25

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N C

The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1864. A few groce more just received.
Jan'y 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1864.

RENEWED EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The hearts of thousands in the Confederacy will leap for joy on knowing that nearly a thousand of our gallant Confederate soldiers, who have so long languished in Northern prisons, have actually arrived in Richmond, and that more are expected, till the whole are restored to their friends and their country. This has occurred most unexpectedly, and unaccountably, except upon one supposition by the Whig, viz: that they were sent from Point Lookout at a time when it was uncertain what would be the result of the raid upon Richmond, with instructions from the fiend Butler, who planned that expedition, that if it had succeeded in burning the "hated city," the prisoners were not to be landed, but carried back; and if the expedition had failed, that then they would arrive just in time to save any captured yankees from meeting the fate which their vile purpose so richly deserves. It is quite possible that the Whig is right. But, at any rate, we will rejoice at the return of our men, as well as at the failure of the raid.

The exchange has not been made with Butler. The objection to holding any intercourse with him, an outlaw, has never been withdrawn. It has been done through and by the yankee Major Mulford. The terms are, that each party sends in proportion to the number of prisoners it has. Thus: The yankees claim to have, in round numbers, 30,000 of our men, and admit that we have 18,000 of theirs. Therefore, for every thousand of our men returned, we send them 600—the excess received being on parole, not exchanged, till we capture enough of theirs to give for them.

We copy the following from the Richmond Sentinel:

"We wish to say a word with reference to our captives at Point Lookout. In the first place, no man can know the horrors of imprisonment in crowded, filthy quarters, but he who has endured it. It requires a brave heart not to succumb. We have heard men say, with unutterable dread, that they would rather be shot or hung than to go back to captivity. These horrors our soldiers have had to endure at Point Lookout and elsewhere, for many weary months. They have lived on an insufficient and often repulsive diet. But hunger, squalor, filth, nakedness, disease, are as nothing compared with that heart-sickness which weighs prisoners down. Most of them are young men. Many of them with nothing to attach them to the cause in which they suffer but principle and love of country and of friends, and the remembrance, it may be, of some humble cot in the hamlet or on the mountain side. Thus situated, they have been told that there was to be no more exchanges. Coupled with these representations, Lincoln has sent his recruiting officers among them, offering enormous bounties if they would engage in his service. The horrors of indefinite imprisonment, on the one hand, and the seduction of large bribes, on the other, have been diligently tried upon them all. Is it a wonder that a few grow weak under the torture and the trial? Nay, more: Those whose virtue was proof against such appliances are subjected to further tests. Liberty is offered to each, on the condition that he will take the oath of allegiance, and work on fortifications. This failing, they are offered a parole to remain North during the war, taking them out of all its dangers.

"We wish our readers to know that the 820 privates who reached here yesterday have all been, individually and separately, subjected to each of these various tests; and have come out of them as gold, and gold only, comes out of the crucible. The officers have endured no inferior trials. Most proudly and most cordially do we welcome these dear, brave men home again! We hail them as our country's noblemen, and render them the homage of our affectionate and exulting admiration. The rags which they wear are more honorable than the purple of kings, for they cover bosoms in which there beats the heart of a hero and an honest man, tried as by fire! What if any of them be poor in property and humble in position, and without the helps and resources of letters—a double portion of honor is due to these, for God has made them noblemen. Oh, what cordial greeting should be given them everywhere, as they tread again the soil of their country, and look around for the countenances of friends? Again we say, welcome home, ye noble men, and may Heaven give you happier fortunes hereafter."

ANOTHER BATTLE IN FLORIDA EXPECTED.—It is supposed that the yankees have abandoned their hopes of capturing Charleston, and have transferred their troops and operations to Florida. The battle of Olustee was the first result of this change of plans. Its disastrous result does not seem to have sufficed for the defeated enemy. From various sources, public and private, we learn that he is largely reinforcing the discomfited Florida army; and we rejoice to learn also that our authorities are also pouring in troops to meet them again. A letter from J. B., Lake City, Feb'y 28th, to the Savannah Republican, says, "The massing of troops at this point tends to show that a heavy engagement is impending" A letter from a lady, which we have seen, 29th Feb'y, says:

"We are daily expecting a battle; skirmishing going on all the time. So far we have had no reverse. The yankees are completely foiled in their expectations. They thought they would walk through the State and quietly take possession, and were astonished that the few State troops we had in the first skirmish should dare to make a stand against them. Troops are arriving all the time from —— and ——; and every body is busy cooking for them or nursing the wounded. Our soldiers tell us, "don't be afraid, we will whip them out for you."

This letter (a private letter from a lady to her sister in this vicinity,) gives some interesting particulars of the attentions bestowed by all classes in Lake City upon the hundreds of wounded Confederates and yankees, and among the latter a few negroes. The ladies gave up every thing to attend to them. The writer was almost sick with fatigue in waiting upon them, stooping down to their beds upon the floors. One passage is so womanly that we must copy it:

"I must tell you how natural feeling struggled with grace in my heart, and grace conquered. I had been dressing a yankee's wound in his ankle—the clotted blood all over his foot and his toes a mass of dirt and blood I dressed his wound without a struggle, but as I looked at his dirty foot I said to myself: I sha'nt wash it; I am not called upon to do more than dress his wound; I sha'nt wash it. So I laid the leg back and was rising, when the thought came into my heart: when you asked your Saviour to wash you, did He refuse because you were covered with filth? So I knelt down again, washed the foot clean and wiped it dry, as I had been doing to our own poor boys all day; but no feeling of disgust had crossed my mind with them."

Of two wounded negroes, she found one who had belonged to the Shepard plantation on the Roanoke, asked if she could do anything for him—gave him water and a potato. When the others saw the potato, they called out all around, "Missis, won't you give me a potato? this way, bring me a potato." "I was struck with the difference between them and our own boys. They never asked for a thing. We would say: ask us for anything you want; and their invariable answer was, you do enough without our asking. And when they did ask it was done in so touching a manner: Won't you please wash my face and hands for me? Won't you please dress my wound for me? Not a murmur or complaint from them; whilst in the yankee, or rather Irish camp, there was nothing but groans and complaints all the time. One yankee said, while I was dressing his wound, he little expected to receive such kindness as had been shown to them all."

We see by the Georgia papers that every place in Lake City, which had already received many refugees from Jacksonville and Fernandina, was filled with the 700 or 800 wounded—hospitals, churches, school rooms, Masonic Hall, private houses, gin houses, and even a stable, were thrown open and filled. A regular system of attendance was established by the male citizens, and "the entire female population was found wherever a cup of cold water was needed." Among the gentlemen whom we see mentioned, are three North Carolinians, Dr. O P. Luther (Mayor,) Col Ferdinand McLeod and Jas. Banks, Esq

A COINCIDENCE.—In his very brief declaration that he is a candidate for the office of Governor, Mr. Holden says,—

"I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes."

On one day this week we received a letter by mail, calling our attention to this new inconsistency of the late Editor of the Standard—or perhaps we should say Editor of the late Standard. He who called for and set on foot last Summer, in the midst of the busy time of harvest, the many so-called "peace meetings," now professes to be loth to call the people from their employments; he who got up that last Summer's excitement, and was so anxious to hear the people speak; he who, after that excitement had died out, or rather was killed off, got up a new excitement in the Winter, of even a worse sort, now professes to be indisposed to add to that excitement, "by haranguing them for their votes."

Well, the coincidence we proposed to notice was, that whilst we were reading this letter, a gentleman from another part of the State stepped into our office, and in the course of conversation remarked upon this same inconsistency between present professions and recent conduct.

The simple fact is, that no man ever was or ever will be consistent, who, without any fixed principles, makes every thing bend to his own schemes of ambition. And that is, and has been, and will be, doubtless, the condition of Mr. Holden. Whig, Democrat, Democrat hater, Secessionist, Anti-Secessionist, Conservative,—each in turn assumed, not *felt*, and each abandoned on failure to secure the coveted promotion.

There are sundry reasons why it would be unadvisable for Mr. Holden to harangue the people, especially with such a competitor as Gov. Vance. One of these is, that he doubtless fears either to advocate, or to fail to advocate upon the stump, the disorganizing and yankee encouraging doctrines which he has freely propagated in the Standard. There may be danger in talking or encouraging treason now. Yet should he fail to do so, he would lose the confidence of his friends and provoke the jeers of his enemies. He is discreet not to take "the stump," though if we mistake not he has always been in favor of candidates for Governor submitting to that ordeal.

But there is another view of this matter. There is not in all North Carolina, and perhaps never has been, a man who has professed so entire a devotion to "the people's will," as Mr. Holden. Whenever and wherever "the people" called, he has professed a readiness to follow. Now suppose "the people" should call upon him to "harangue" them, what would he do? We shall see. Either the people don't want to see him and hear him, and will not call him, or they do, and will call him; and then, however it may be against his interest, his principles(!) will oblige him to go. He has put himself in this category by what was evidently only intended as a side blow to Gov. Vance, who had just "harangued" some 5000 of "the people" at Wilkesborough and Statesville, who, according to Mr. Holden, had so little sense as to invite *him* from his employments, and to go to hear him "at a time like this" If they chose thus to spend their time, what right has Mr. Holden to object? As to adding to "the excitement in the public mind," that was no part of the Governor's purpose, nor did he do it. On the contrary, we doubt not he has allayed much of that excitement which Mr. Holden has gotten up and which he says he would increase if *he* should "harangue" the people. Now Gov. Vance has but proven his devotion to the people—instead of merely professing it as the Standard has been accustomed to do—by going where they called, and speaking to them as they asked. And he has, so we learn, similar calls from "the people" of fifteen or twenty other counties. Does Mr. Holden really think that he ought not to obey these calls? Or, what is far more likely, does he only hope that he will not? For ourselves, we hope he will, and we think he ought. We think that, "at a time like this," every man ought to bring his gift and lay it upon the altar of his country. One of Gov. Vance's gifts is a powerful and persuasive eloquence, which has been, and will be, devoted to the welfare of his country and the advancement of its great and glorious cause. Let those who are not disposed to make such a patriotic use of their gifts, stay at home. If they are not disposed to do good, by all means let them refrain from further exciting the public mind to evil.

MR. HOLDEN'S CARD.—The Raleigh Confederate, remarking upon the absence from this Card of any accusation against Gov. Vance, or reason why he should be ousted and Mr. Holden put in, says:

"Without so much as even vouchsafing a question of Gov. Vance's fitness, orthodoxy, or claim upon the "*conservative* party"—Mr. Holden hastens to throw himself in the way, to defeat Gov. Vance, without so much as even allowing him a knowledge of his fault. To any one not acquainted with Mr. Holden's peculiar mode of doing things, this would be considered an unceremonious, unreasonable, and rather unfriendly demonstration. If it be true, as we have heard from frequent rumors, that the Confederate Government, having been attracted to the injury Mr. Holden was inflicting upon the national cause by his seditious and disloyal practices as a public journalist, had determined upon his arrest, and was stayed from doing so by the solicitation of Gov. Vance, then there will be added to this rather rude opposition to a personal and political friend, some quantum of ingratitude towards a benefactor. We know nothing of any facts in this matter, and do not pretend to vouch any truth in the matter: but if it be true—why, then, ever since the day that Æsop wrote of the husbandman who put something frozen by the fire, people have had a definite idea of this kind of conduct."

Gov. Vance's fault? Why what greater fault can a man commit than to stand in the way of the promotion of an aspiring politician? And then as to ingratitude, isn't it well known that the politician's dictionary defines gratitude to mean a sense of *expected* favors? The Confederate will see that it is unreasonable.

INCORRECT.—Referring to some remarks in Monday's Observer the Wilmington Journal speaks of Gov. Vance as having given "a tacit sanction" to the course of the Raleigh Standard. The Journal is mistaken. Apart from the Governor's public acts and words, directly opposed as these have been to the mischievous doctrines of the Standard, that paper itself about a year ago distinctly stated that its opinions were *not* the opinions of the Governor Many persons had supposed it the Governor's organ, and therefore it was very properly required to make this statement. The Governor's Proclamation last Summer and his Message last Winter made all this plain enough.

ANOTHER DECISION.—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, all the Judges concurring, rendered a decision in a *habeas corpus* case on Monday last, fully affirming the constitutionality of the conscription acts and the act abolishing exemption of persons who had furnished substitutes.

THE LATE YANKEE RAID.

Northern papers of the 8d inst. make it plain that the papers captured on General Dahlgren's person embodied a deliberately planned purpose of the vile yankee government They contain a map of "the great cavalry raid," the particulars of the expedition, and the various feints which accompanied its execution, up to Kilpatrick's arrival within 18 miles of Richmond, all under such headings as these:—

"Highly Important News"—"Kilpatrick's Brilliant Cavalry Movement against Richmond"—"The Rebel Capital to be sacked; and the Union prisoners released"—"Co operation of the infantry under Gen. Sedgwick"—"General Custar's Splendid Demonstration"—"Stuart's Boasted Invincible Rebel Cavalry Defeated, and his Camp Destroyed"—Five Hundred horses and Fifty Rebel Prisoners Captured without the loss of a Single Man," &c.

In regard to the purpose of the raid, the Herald says:

"All the important intelligence relative to the brilliant movement of Kilpatrick's cavalry upon Richmond has been in our possession for several days, but we have *withheld it for prudential reasons, and in compliance with the wishes of the military authorities at Washington* We felt it our duty to refrain from publishing it until we were sure that it could not interfere or damage the operations of our forces. All restrictions being now removed, its publication can in no way affect the result"

Relieved at length of the obligations of silence, the Herald reveals the plot of the movement in the following language:

"General Kilpatrick, with a dashing cavalry force, is rapidly pressing his way to Richmond, *with instructions to sack the rebel capital, release the Union prisoners there,* and cut the telegraph and railroad communications between General Lee and his base of supplies So far as heard from, the movement has been completely and brilliantly successful, and probably by this time has culminated in a crushing 'yankee raid' into Richmond. We are not without hope that Kilpatrick has thus been enabled to solve the problem of the release of our long-suffering soldiers held as prisoners in the rebel capital. He may possibly fail; but we trust that even greater results than the release of our soldiers at Richmond may crown his daring but hopeful enterprise The great mistake was not to have made it before the rebel Congress adjourned"

The Herald says that simultaneously with Kilpatrick's movement, Butler was to move up from the Peninsula, and make a demonstration upon Richmond. It says the city is "comparatively defenceless," and that with co operation from Butler from the Peninsula, the movement would be almost certain of success.

A dispatch from Washington says:

"Nothing is officially known of the whereabouts of General Kilpatrick. When last heard from he was within eighteen miles of Richmond."

The absence of information from Kilpatrick gives the Herald, however, no anxiety. One of its special army correspondents telegraphs:

"At seven o'clock last evening the expedition was heard from, and then *everything was going on swimmingly and according to programme.* There need be no fear of Kilpatrick's success, for he knows that upon him depends the grand result of the whole expedition. Doubtless Kilpatrick has dashed on with his gallant command until he has gone beyond the reach of regular communication; and doubtless the next news we shall get of him will be by way of Fortress Monroe or through rebel sources"

The N. Y. Times says: From Gen. Kilpatrick there is nothing positive, but from his column may be expected *the most important news.*

A dispatch from Washington says: Nothing reliable has reached Washington this evening concerning Kilpatrick's movements. We shall probably hear of Kilpatrick at *Suffolk.*

In its exultation and joy, the Herald gives biographical sketches of the commanders of the movement. Gen. Kilpatrick is a native of New Jersey, 28 years of age, graduated at West Point in 1861. Gen. Custar is a native of Ohio; graduated at West Point in 1861. Col. Dahlgren is a native of Penn., and the son of Admiral Dahlgren, the commander of the fleet operating off Charleston.

Before this the yankees have learned the failure of their infamous plot.

THE RAIDERS.—Among 321 of the Richmond raiders captured and actually lodged in prison, there were 48 slaves, of whom 17 have been delivered to their owners. We suppose that these 17 were negroes who had been forcibly carried off by the yankees during the expedition. Only 7 officers appear to have been captured. The proportion of officers appears always to be small, for which we cannot account except upon the supposition that they are the first to run.

We regret to see that the Richmond papers, laboring under a very natural but injudicious excitement against all of those villains who intended and expected to burn their "hated city," and to murder and rob and outrage, are earnestly urging upon the government to have them all taken out and shot. It is to be hoped that the President's proverbial obstinacy will here be of service in saving the Confederacy from so damaging a step, which would not only deprive us of all the advantages in the eyes of the civilized world from the monstrous atrocity planned by the enemy, but would attach more odium to us than even they will have to bear should our authorities refrain from so extreme a measure.

REV. DR. LACY'S ADDRESSES.—Large and attentive audiences enjoyed the addresses delivered on Tuesday and last evenings. The Doctor has a double object in view: to arouse the public interest in the prosecution of the war to the securing of its great end, and to collect funds for the several Hospitals in this State, at one of which, that at Wilson, he is Chaplain.

The addresses were earnest and animated, thoroughly patriotic, and altogether hopeful, indeed undoubtingly confident, as to the final result of the great struggle.

His success in raising funds has exceeded his expectations, at Greensborough, Hillsborough, Pittsborough, and other places. On his first evening here the amount contributed was $504. On the second and privately upwards of $500 more.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS AND GOVERNOR.—It will be seen by a communication in this paper that the citizens of Anson county, at a meeting held last week, nominated the Hon. Thomas S Ashe for Congress, and Gov. Vance for re-election to the Gubernatorial Chair.

DEPOSITORY IN CHATHAM COUNTY.—John H. Haughton, Esq. of Pittsborough, has received the appointment of Depositary, by which the people of that county will have the opportunity of funding their Confederate notes without going to a distant point for that purpose—an opportunity of some importance in view of the short time between this and the 1st of April. See advertisement.

NEW YORK PAPERS.—We are under obligations to Mr. Toner, of this town, 2d Engineer of one of the government steamers just arrived at Wilmington, for copies of New York papers of the 17th ult, and for a London paper of the 7th.

One of the New York Herald's conspicuous headings to its Congressional news is as follows: "The President's Reconstruction Schemes Denounced by Republicans." The Republicans are right, for once: "the grapes are sour."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Distillery and many thousands of barrels of rosin, owned by Messrs. Barbee at Barclayville, Harnett county, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. See advertisement offering a reward for his detection.

A lot of rosin was sold in New York the other day, on government account, for $35 per barrel.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

A Brilliant Affair on the Chesapeake.—RICHMOND, March 8—Capt Thadeus Fitzhugh, of the 5th Va Cavalry, with a squad of 14 men, on Friday night last, crossed the Chesapeake bay in two open boats, from a point on the western shore which it is not proper to designate, and made a descent on the enemy at Cherrystone, in Northampton county, accomplishing some very handsome results On landing near Cherrystone wharf, one of his men deserted Knowing his plan would soon be revealed, Capt. Fitzhugh immediately pushed on to the wharf with the remainder of his little band, where he captured a fine side wheel steamer, a tug propeller, 1 schooner, 6 wagons loaded with quartermaster's stores, a lot of provisions, 10 horses, and 29 yankee soldiers. The schooner, wagons and stores were destroyed, the side wheel steamer bonded, the prisoners and such property as could be hastily moved put aboard the tug, steam raised, and Capt. Fitzhugh and his gallant crew of horse marines set sail for home, just as a large force of the enemy appeared at the wharf to witness the result of the night's work, but unable to pursue. The prize was brought into the Pianquotank, chased by two gunboats, which she succeeded in distancing, and is now safe. The prisoners have been sent on to this city.—*Enquirer.*

From Point Lookout.—We learn from Lieut. Reed, of Gilmer's battalion, who came up on the flag of truce boat from City Point yesterday, that at present there are about 9000 Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, of which number 372 are officers. A few days ago a draft of 200 officers was made to be forwarded for exchange, but the Beast subsequently made his appearance in the prison and selected 58 from the number, leaving the remainder very much disappointed at their ill luck. It is expected, however, that they will be in the next exchange.

At Point Lookout, the following propositions are presented to all the Confederate prisoners: 1. Will you take the oath of allegiance and join the Union army? 2. Will you take the oath and go into the Government workshops? 3. Will you take a parole to remain in the North during the war? About 800 prisoners, it is estimated, have accepted the first proposition—most of them having been driven to it by desperation, and will doubtless abjure the oath when a chance of reaching the Confederacy is presented. Very few accept the other propositions. The prisoners are guarded by about 3000 troops, including a negro regiment.

As the flag of truce boat bearing our returning soldiers passed the French frigates in Hampton Roads, the officers and crews of the latter greeted them with waving handkerchiefs and other congratulatory manifestations.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

Conduct of the Enemy in the last Raid.—The depredations of the last Yankee raiders, and the wantonness of their devastation, equal anything heretofore committed during the war. At the farm-houses visited by them in Goochland they destroyed the provisions, hacked up the furniture and stole the table silver. Mr. Morson's house they set fire to three times, but the flames were as often extinguished by the house servants They fired Mr. Seddon's barn, corn-house and stables. The barn was consumed, but the negroes succeeded in saving the other buildings. But it would be endless to attempt to particularize their acts of vandalism, if, indeed, many of their deeds were not too revolting to be recited in a Christian community. The disgusting orgies in which they spent three hours in the neighborhood of Dover Mills should bring the blush of shame to the brows even of Yankee women.

The Yankee trail from Dover to Atlee's station is marked by devastation as complete as their fears would permit. In the neighborhood of Atlee's they seized and destroyed everything that would sustain the life of man and beast. We will mention one case, which may be taken as a specimen of their wholesale plundering and barbarous cruelty. William Chesterman, an old man with five children, a carpenter by trade, lives near Atlee's water station. They came to his house on Tuesday evening, took every mouthful of his small stock of provisions, every grain of his corn, every fowl; ripped up his beds with their sabres, and threw the feathers into the road; tore up every stitch of his children's clothing, actually taking them off the children for the purpose, and broke up his carpenter's tools before his eyes. On Wednesday the old man had to go forth to beg bread for his children. He is now dependent on the charity of the world, the very implements on which he relied for a livelihood having been destroyed.

A heavy debt is certainly incurred, to be liquidated when our men again visit the bursting barns and farmhouses of Pennsylvania.—*Rich. Examiner, 8th.*

From Below.—PETERSBURG, March 8—Our forces, which have been occupying Suffolk for several days past, have returned to their old quarters on the Blackwater, having accomplished all they intended or expected by their advance. Gen. Ransom without doubt has done a good work in the vicinity of South Mills and on the Dismal Swamp Canal, a full report of which we are expecting soon to receive.—*Express.*

The Blockader Sunk off Wilmington.—WILMINGTON, March 9.—The Federal blockader reported sunk off Cape Fear proves to be the Peterhoff; she has gone to the bottom.

From Mississippi.—ATLANTA, March 9.—The Appeal has a dispatch from Mississippi, dated March 8th, which says that Ross and Richardson attacked the enemy at Yazoo City, driving them into their redoubts and on their gunboats at the landing. We held the City several hours, destroying valuable supplies and provisions and capturing a number of horses. Our loss 50 killed and wounded Enemy's loss not ascertained.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, March 9.—Battery Gregg opened on Sumter this morning which replied and was joined by Sullivan's Island batteries, and a lively artillery duel was kept up for several hours. Some officer of destinction arrived to-day in the enemy's fleet. Some unusual activity was reported among the enemy's fleet in Folly river Tuesday night.

From East Tennessee.—The Bristol Gazette states positively that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. The Gazette expresses the opinion that in a week the great battle for the mastery in East Tennessee will have been fought, or the yankees will have retreated.

Heavy Loss.—We learn from prisoners in our hands that out of 37 officers from the New York Regiments that went into the battle, only four escaped being killed, wounded or captured.—*Lake City Columbian, 2d*

The Yankee Prisoners.—Upwards of 300 of the yankees—white and black—wounded and well, captured at the battle of "Ocean Pond" on the 20th ult., have been forwarded from this point to places of safety farther in the interior.—*Ib.*

Losses by the Yankee Raid.—A gentleman from Charlottesville informs us that the number of negroes, belonging to citizens of Albemarle, Greene, and Madison, carried off by the Yankees in their raid on Charlottesville, will reach if it does not exceed 400, worth at the lowest calculation $1,200,000 We trust this estimate may be found to be largely exaggerated.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Foreign items.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes: "The Confederate loan has gone steadily up from 30 to 52, which shows that the opinion of the Stock Exchange is something like the feeling in the House of Commons"

A Bombay telegram, of the 29th Jan'y, announces that the steamer Alabama was cruising off the west coast of India, and that she had captured and burnt the ship Emma, of New York.

Liverpool papers say that it is currently reported that in a few days one of the fastest screw-steamers afloat would leave a British port on a cruise after the Alabama. This new steamer has been purchased, and is being fitted out at the sole expense of two first class English houses. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the Alabama ever could or will do, besides being much stronger, and when armed (carrying guns of such a calibre and construction) the chances of the Alabama being able to cope with her will be hopeless. The mission of this steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the Alabama, will also be against the other Confederate cruisers—this action is prompted by heavy losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also by the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the Federal navy to capture the Alabama have been fruitless.

Prisoners.—We know that we hold from 18 to 20,000 prisoners. The Yankees claim that they hold 35,000
Rich'd Examiner, 8th.

MEETING IN ANSON COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The 4th of March being a day of Special Court for Anson county, a large number of citizens being present in Wadesboro', and having learned of the death of Mr. S H. Christian, member elect to Congress, a meeting was held to nominate a suitable person to represent this District in Congress. Joseph White, Esq was called to the Chair, and Dr. John G. Smith appointed Secretary.

The Hon. Thos. S. Ashe was nominated by Wm. Allen, Esq, and the nomination was unanimously approved by a rising vote.

A committee of three was appointed to inform Mr. Ashe of his nomination. At the same time the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Gov Vance, during all his term of office, meets the hearty and cordial approval of every true Southern man; and that we nominate him for re-election.

On motion of Maj. Jas. Boggan it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Argus, the Fayetteville Observer, and the Raleigh Confederate.

JOSEPH WHITE, Pres'dt.
JOHN G. SMITH, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 8.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Through your columns I take great pleasure in behalf of the members of the Charlotte Battery to return their thanks to the Young Ladies of the Manchester Knitting Society for a very liberal contribution of sixty pairs Socks. Although the recipients of this generous gift are natives of distant counties, and strangers to the fair donors, I can assure them that this kindness will not be forgotten when duty calls us to battle in behalf of our great cause.

I am, very respectfully,
ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS,
Capt. Com'dg Charlotte Battery,
Poague's Art. Battalion, 6th Corps, A. N. V.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., March 5.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me through the columns of your paper to acknowledge the receipt of thirty-six pairs Socks from the Young Ladies' Knitting Society of Fayetteville, and twenty-five pairs from Mr E. L. Pemberton, and to return the thanks of the men of my Company for the very liberal donations which were received when much needed

Yours, very respectfully.
GEO. SLOAN,
Capt. Co. I, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863, John T. Williams, Co. H, 3d N C Infantry, and son of Joel and Pearcy Williams of Randolph, N C At beginning of the war this gallant young man volunteered at his country's first call, in the 20th year of his age, and foresook his home, parents, brothers, sisters and all that was dear to him, and attached himself to the Bladen Rifle company, then being organized for the defence of the good Old North State.

For two long and trying years he underwent the hardships of the camp and fatigues of hard marches, and went through ten hard battles; and at last, while charging the enemy at Gettysburg, he fell mortally wounded, and survived only one day. No more shall we see the noble soldier, and it may be truly said he had not an enemy among his comrades. Parents, weep not for your son; though he never can return to your fond embrace, yet you can go to him in a better world where parting will be no more. Also, died at Richmond, Jan'y 1st 1863, Nereous E. Williams, son of the said parents, Joel and Pearcy, in the 20th year of his age. He was attached to the 5th N. C. Reg't, Co. G. In his death his parents lost an obedient son, his brothers and sisters an affectionate brother, and the Confederacy a fine soldier. Parents weep not the separation from your children, for you can join them in a better world where parting will be no more. Let us trust your lost sons are now basking in the sunlight of a Saviour's love, where the shock of battle never comes and where the tread of armies is never heard.

SISTERS.

GARDEN SEEDS.—We have received for the Soldiers' Gardan, below Wilmington, seeds from Mrs. Maria D. Evans of this town, and from Mr. Daniel McArthur of Robeson county.

TAX ON SPECIE.—Paragraph 3 of Section 2, of the new tax law levies a tax of 5 per cent. upon the *amount* (not value, the word generally used in the law) of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, held by banks or other corporations or individuals. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that this tax is payable in kind—$5 in specie for every $100 in specie.

FEELING IN THE ARMY.—The following extract from a letter from a soldier has been handed to us for publication:

"Our army is rapidly filling up; we are receiving on an average 50 men a day.

"W. W. Holden, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, has come out in a card announcing himself as a candidate for Governor of the State, which I am sorry to say will be the cause of making two parties in the State, when in fact there should be but one. There has been bitterness enough in the old State. * * * For the honor and welfare of the good old State, I hope the good sense of the people will not only frown down, but that the ballot-box next August will give him more than a Waterloo defeat. Our present Governor, Vance, has been and is now the best Governor the State has ever had One thing certain, the army will not vote for such a man as Holden. I do hope he will be defeated."

Funding.—About $400,000 have been funded at the Depository in this place within the last 7 days.
Charlotte Democrat

WILMINGTON, March 9.—$1,043,200 funded here up to 12 o'clock

Yankee Bogus Election in Louisiana.—The Yankees have consummated their farce of an "election" in Louisiana. A dispatch from Port Hudson says: The election, yesterday, resulted in the triumph of the Free State ticket Hon. Michael Hahn being elected Governor by about 3000 majority, out of a vote of over 8000. There is great rejoicing by the Free State party. There were illuminations and cannon firing last night.

Richmond Money matters.—RICHMOND, March 9.—An extensive sale of imported dry goods took place to-day; full prices were generally obtained, and for many lots, an advance on rates heretofore realized. Funding is progressing freely. The new currency will be ready during the first week in April

We are frequently asked if it can be possible that Mr. Holden will be Governor of North Carolina? We answer—If our cause prospers—*No* But if Lincoln subjugates our people—*Yes*—for then, "They will fall by the sword—they will become a portion for FOXES."—*Psalm 63, 10.*—*Raleigh Confederate.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 8th inst., by G. D Baker, Esq. Mr J G BROCK of Co. D, 43d Reg't N. C T., to Miss ELLEN VAUGHN, daughter of Mr. Wm Vaughn.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on 31st Jan'y, MARGARET ROSELLA, daughter of Alfred and Catharine Hadley, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

At the residence of Mrs. Jennette Campbell, in Robeson county, in the 96th year of her age, Miss MARY CAMPBELL.

On the 24th February, at his residence near Oxford, Col. THOS I HICKS, in the 71st year of his age.

After a brief illness, at his residence in Robeson county, on the 22d ult, Mr. M L. MORRISON, aged 59 years

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Milford Depot, Va., of pneumonia, Henry B. Edmundson, of Wayne county, aged about 17, of the 1st Cavalry.

At the U S Hospital, Chester, Penn. Richard W. Powell, of Co F, 59th Reg't, aged 36, of Wilson.

February 13, Stephen Frazer, a private in Co K, 45th Reg't, of Forsyth county, aged 31.

In Washington city, 11th Nov. Sam'l J. Boyce, Serg't Co K 20th Reg't, aged 20, of a wound received at Kelly's Ford.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 18.

My last letter brought up the events of the Pennsylvania campaign to the battle of Winchester. To-day I propose to speak of *the passage of the Potomac and the first day's fight at Gettysburg.* I shall necessarily have to treat of the movements and doings of the troops engaged by corps.

Ewell's Corps.—Rodes crossed the Potomac on the 15th and 16th at Williamsport. Johnson crossed the river on the 18th at Shepherdstown. Early did not cross until two days later, owing to high water. On the 20th Rodes and Johnson moved through Hagerstown to Greencastle, and Early crossed the river and moved to Cavetown; and so the invasion of Pennsylvania had begun.

On the 24th the whole of A. P. Hill's corps crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, that of Longstreet having previously reached the Maryland shore by the Williamsport ford—the corps of Gen. Longstreet being composed of the divisions of McLaws, Pickett, and Hood; whilst that of Hill consisted of Pender, Heth, and Anderson. The troops were all well clad and in fine spirits; eager and ready to meet the foe.

Having thus rapidly disposed of the different corps up to the time of their crossing the Potomac, I will now speak of the movements and operations of each separately, as more likely to prove satisfactory to the general reader, as well for an intelligent understanding of the whole subject as for a just appreciation of the achievements of each department of the army.

Rodes's and Johnson's divisions of Ewell's corps marched on the same road to Shippensburg. From Shippensburg they moved by two parallel roads to Carlisle, which they reached on the evening of the 25th of June. On the 29th Brig. Gen. Jenkins and command, accompanied by Capt. Richardson, Gen. Ewell's Engineer, went within sight and artillery range of Harrisburg, Pa., and reconnoitered the defences of the city, with the view on the part of Gen. Ewell of attacking the place the next day with his whole corps. The next day, as Gen. Ewell was preparing to march to Harrisburg, 20 miles distant, an order came to him to unite his corps with the rest of the army at Cashtown, near Gettysburg. Major Gen. Early, of this corps, who, after crossing the river had moved to York, and who was then at that place, was at once notified, and the corps immediately took up the line of march. Johnson, who had encamped two or three miles from Carlisle, moved back, accompanied by the reserve artillery of the corps, under Col. J. T. Brown, towards Chambersburg; whilst Rodes moved via Papertown and Petersburg to Heidlersburg, five miles from Gettysburg. Early camped at night near Berlin. That night Gen. R. S. Ewell communicated with Gen. A. P. Hill, who was at Cashtown. Early next morning Gen. Ewell set his division in motion to join Gen. Hill, he himself going in front with Rodes's division. At Middletown Gen. E. received word from Gen. Hill that he was advancing towards Gettysburg, where one corps of the enemy was reported to have arrived. Early was at the same time ordered to move towards the town direct from Heidlersburg. Johnson had encamped the night before at or near Scotland, and would have made the junction with the rest of the corps at Cashtown by noon or a little thereafter.

When Rodes's division arrived on the battlefield there was nothing going on save some artillery firing. Rodes's division consisted of *five* brigades, viz: Daniel's, Iverson's and Ramseur's N. C. brigades, Doles's Georgia brigade, and Rodes's (old) Alabama brigade, commanded by Col. O'Neill. Carter's battalion of artillery was attached to this command. Rodes came into the engagement on the flank of the enemy, who were confronting A. P. Hill, and occupied the most commanding point of the very ridge with artillery which the enemy were upon. This ridge runs in the shape of a crescent around Gettysburg, following the windings of a creek which is between it and the town. The Middletown road avoids the ridge by a turn to the left, and a descent into the hollow of the creek. Rodes formed his old brigade and that of Iverson into line on the top of the ridge, and placed Doles to the left, near the Middletown road, and separated some hundreds of yards by a gap from the others. Daniel was in line three hundred yards or more behind Iverson's right, to protect that flank. Ramseur was in reserve, and the 5th Alabama was left to hold the gap between O'Neill and Doles.

After Carter's battalion of artillery had been engaged for some half hour with admirable effect, the enemy were observed to be moving rapidly from Hill's front to that of Rodes, and to be advancing their new columns against Rodes from the town. Rodes, his dispositions having been made, advanced his whole line. It had first to cross a field six hundred yards wide and enter woods—immediately upon entering which it became hotly engaged.

The Alabama brigade advanced somewhat confusedly, owing, it is said, to a misconception as to the direction which it should take, and whilst confused became engaged and was forced back, with its lines broken, though reinforced by the 5th Alabama, which uncovered Lawson's brigade. This brigade was at the time spoken of as having behaved badly, owing to a mistake of Gen. J's, who reported to Gen. Rodes, in the midst of the fight, that one of his regiments had raised the white flag and gone over in a body to the enemy. The only foundation for this report was that two of his regiments were almost entirely surrounded in consequence of the giving way of the Alabama brigade and the concentration of the enemy at that point, and were all either killed or captured almost to a man. The gallant resistance, however, which they made may be shown by a statement coming from General Rodes himself; that, riding along behind where their line had been, he thought he observed a regiment lying down, as if to escape the Yankee fire. On going up, however, to force them into the fight, he found they were all corpses.

Gen. Daniel, advancing, found himself opposed to a very heavy force of the enemy which he charged and drove back to a railroad cut running in a diagonal direction across his front and past his right flank. Here he found, directly across the cut, and two hundred and fifty yards to his right and rear, some of Gen. Hill's troops, lying down, while the enemy were firing heavily on his flank and rear; a battery, some four or five hundred yards off near a barn, being specially troublesome. He sent two messages to the officer commanding these troops, hoping to get him to unite with him, and thus carry the field by a combined attack. Once this regiment got up and moved some twenty yards to the front and again resumed its recumbent position. Finally Gen. D. had to leave his line, guarded by the 2d N. C. battalion and a regiment, under a galling fire from the enemy, and move the other three regiments by the right flank to a point where they could cross the cut and form his line anew for the charge, which was most gallantly executed, the enemy scarcely saving their artillery and making no more stands until they reached Gettysburg.

Just as Gen. D. was preparing for this final charge, Gen. Ramseur's brigade and the third Alabama regiment, which by some mistake had been separated from the rest of the brigade (Rodes's,) at the moment of advance, and so had not participated in the repulse which that brigade sustained, advanced to hold the line of Iverson's and O'Neill's brigades. The remnant of Iverson's old brigade formed on the right of Ramseur under Capt. D. P. Halsey, A. A. G. of the brigade, whose gallantry and good conduct were quite remarkable, and who assumed command of the brigade when reformed. The Alabama brigade also rallied and advanced. Ramseur made a most gallant charge, with his usual impetuosity and daring, and, being bravely seconded by the whole line, the enemy were driven back towards and into the town. Doles, advancing parallel with Iverson and O'Neill, but with a gap of five or six hundred yards intervening, came up with a column of the enemy twice his own, which was advancing out from the town. This column marched rapidly past his right flank endeavoring to get into the gap between him and O'Neill. This movement was quickly frustrated by a change of front, which was rapidly executed by the right wing of Doles, who first fired a volley and then charged, breaking the whole yankee column and driving it towards the town. Doles started in pursuit but was checked by the appearance of large columns, nearly a whole corps, moving out parallel with the Heidlersburg road from Gettysburg. This last column would have forced him to have fallen back but for the timely arrival of Early by the Heidlersburg road. Gen. E at once put his artillery into position on the left of that road and opened fire, enfilading and silencing batteries which were then occupied in an attempt to enfilade Rodes's artillery, and in truth these batteries of the enemy were doing us a good deal of damage. Gordon's and Hoke's brigades were formed on the right of the Heidlersburg road. A space was left between them for Hayes's brigade, which had been kept in rear of the division wagon train as a guard, but which came up in time to take part in the advance which was soon made—Smith's brigade being left to support the artillery.

Just as the enemy were out-flanking Doles, Gordon's brigade started forward to charge the enemy. And magnificently and nobly did he and his Georgia braves go to their appointed work. They cross a small stream and valley and enter a long narrow strip of an opposite slope, at the top of which the enemy had a strong force posted. For five minutes nothing could be heard or seen save the smoke and roar proceeding from the heavy musketry, and indicating a desperate contest; but the contest was not long or uncertain. The Yankees are put to flight and our men press them, pouring a deadly fire at these flying fugitives. A group of officers gathering around a white flag with a red centre, the badge of one of their corps, were vainly endeavoring to rally their men, when a shot from one of Col. Jones's guns killed two or three of them and the rest quickly scattered. Seeing a second and larger line near the town, Gen. Early halted Gen. G. until Gens. Hayes and Hoke could come up, when a second charge was made, and three pieces of artillery, besides several entire regiments of the enemy, were captured.

Gen. Daniel, on the extreme right of our corps, and Hoke's brigade, under Col. Avery, on the extreme left, reached the town simultaneously. Doles came in near about the same time in the centre. Daniel did not enter quite so soon, as the enemy had so far outstripped him that he halted to form. Doles and Early coming in on the flank of the enemy, retreating from Daniel, caught quite a number of prisoners in the town. Indeed, of the 6,000 or 7,000 taken in the town of Gettysburg, about 4,000 were captured on the evening of the 1st of July by Rodes's and Early's divisions, this number being about equally divided between them.

The fight now being over, or rather the enemy having retreated through the town, Gen. Ewell rode into town, and, meeting with Gen'l Early, they together made a reconnoissance, in which it was discovered that the enemy were in considerably larger force than our own, and were posted on the heights (the "Cemetery" hill now so famous,) beyond the town. Here they formed a line of battle which overlapped Ewell's on both flanks, (for Gen. Hill had not then entered the town,) and had already opened from several batteries on Ewell's troops in and beyond the town. Inasmuch as we could not get a single piece of artillery to bear on them effectively, and the additional fact that but one half hour of daylight remained, and it being more than probable that it would take longer than this to carry their new position, Gen. Ewell determined not to push the attack that evening, but to wait until next morning to renew the fight. Gen. Johnson's division and the reserve artillery had gotten up just after Generals Ewell and Rodes had entered the town, and were sent to the extreme left to occupy a high wooded hill commanding the "Cemetery Hill" and then unoccupied. By the time, however, that Gen. J. reached the foot of the hill, the enemy had occupied it, (with one corps, as Meade's official report will show,) so that he was unable to seize it. The enemy worked incessantly during the night in felling abattis and throwing up fortifications.

Early now occupied the town with three brigades—Hayes's, Gordon's and Hoke's—Smith being left as a reserve to provide against any flank or rear movement—his right resting on the main street and his left just outside of the edge of the town, fronting "Cemetery Hill." Rodes's right rested about four hundred yards outside of the suburbs of the town, his left extending into it along the Fairfield road, near to Early's right; Johnson, having crossed the creek before mentioned, on the line of the York River railroad and pike, had formed his line across the back bone of a ridge running towards the wooded hill already mentioned, a good deal lower, however, than it or "Cemetery Hill." A gap of half a mile or more was between his right and Early's left.

Rodes bore the brunt of battle on this day. His men acted nobly and suffered severely, especially Daniel's North Carolina brigade. These latter were new men, yet they behaved with unsurpassed gallantry, losing 900 men. Carter's artillery battalion, attached to this division, was hotly engaged for four hours or more, and suffered much from a superior fire of the enemy's artillery. It suffered more than it would otherwise have done, from the fact that the ground it occupied during the greater part of the fight, though high and commanding, was quite level, thus affording little or no shelter for guns or caissons.

Early by his timely arrival, undoubtedly turned the tide of battle in our favor, (for spite of Daniel's success our forces could not have held their ground against the column of the enemy endeavoring to turn Doles's left,) yet his loss was not heavy. Gordon's loss was about 400. That of the other two brigades was quite slight. Col. Jones's battalion of artillery also did good service without corresponding loss.

Rodes came into action on the flank of the enemy confronting Gen Hill—Early in turn on the flank of those opposing Rodes. Thus it happened that many of the yankees in front of Rodes's centre and left and of Early's right were caught in a trap by the rapid advance of Early's left wing. Among the successes, I should have mentioned that Rodes captured two pieces of artillery during this evening's fight.

Many brave officers and soldiers went down in this evening's engagement, but I cannot name them all. Among them, however, no one was more regretted than Col. Christie, of N. C., who was severely wounded, and who died at Winchester a few days after the fights were over.

I must postpone until my next, the part which Heth and Pender, of Hill's corps, bore in this day's fight. I will only observe, that no comments of mine are necessary in order to show Lieut. Gen. Ewell's great energy and high military genius, as well as the excellent abilities of his several division commanders.

X.

The G. F. College.—We are pleased to learn that the Female College recently destroyed at this place by fire, will be rebuilt again under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE 6TH N. C. TROOPS

The 6th Regiment N. C. Troops went into camp of instruction at camp Alamance, near Company Shops, on the N. C. Railroad, June 1st, 1861, with the following field officers: Charles F Fisher, Colonel; W. T Dortch, Lieut Colonel; Chas E Lightfoot, Major; B B Lowrie, Adjutant; A M Nesbitt, Surgeon; J A Caldwell and C A Henderson, Assistant Surgeons; N E Scales, A Q M. and W H Alexander, A C S

Company A—Robt M McKinney, Captain; S S Kirkland, 1st Lieutenant; J C Turner, 2d; A M Kirkland, Junior 2d.

B—Robt F Webb, Captain; W K Parish, 1st Lieutenant; W E McMannen, 2d; W P Mangum, junior 2d.

C—W J Freeland, Capt; W J H Durham, 1st Lieut; W G Guess, 2d; E Turner, junior 2d.

D—S McD Tate, Capt; D C Pearson, 1st Lieut; N W Ray, 2d; John Carson, junior 2d.

E—Isaac E Avery, Capt; A C Avery, 1st Lieut; L H Burns, 2d; J A McPherson, junior 2d.

F—Jas W Wilson, Capt; R F Carter, 1st Lieut; B F White, 2d; H C Dixon, junior 2d.

G—Jas A Craig, Capt; B R Smith, 1st Lieut; J T Roseboro, 2d.

H—A A Mitchell, Capt; L H Walker, 1st Lieut; J A Lea, 2d; Q T Anderson, junior 2d.

I—R W York, Capt; M W Page, 1st Lieut; W B Allen, 2d; M B Barbee, junior 2d.

K—J W Lea, Capt; J S Vincent, 1st Lieut; Samuel Cramford, 2d; Samuel Roney junior 2d.

The regiment remained in camp of instruction from June 1st, 1861, until July 8, 1861, when it moved to Raleigh, and was detailed as funeral escort to the body of Gov Ellis. The military honors were performed July 9, 1861. Here Lieut Col Dortch resigned. Major Lightfoot was promoted Lieut Col, and Capt Webb Major. July 10, 1861, the Regiment started to Virginia, arrived at Winchester, July 16, 1861, reported to Gen Joseph E Johnston, was assigned to the 3d brigade, Gen Barnard E Bee, and immediately placed in line of battle, where it remained until the 18th July, when it took up the line of march for Manassas, where it arrived on the morning of July 21, 1861. The regiment suffered severely on the march, being forced, and without time to cook. For three days the regiment had not eaten more than one day's rations. On arriving at Manassas, the Regiment was marched immediately to the field and participated in the battle, with severe loss, losing also Col Chas F Fisher, who was shot down after having captured a section of Rickett's battery, and gaining the first foothold on the contested hill.

The Regiment then camped for several days at Camp Bee, near the battle ground, and about August 1, 1861, moved to Camp Jones, near Bristow, where it remained, suffering greatly from sickness, until Sept. 15, 1861, when it moved to Camp Hill, near Dumfries, on the Potomac, where it remained until taking up winter quarters at Camp Fisher, near Dumfries. At Camp Jones, on the unanimous recommendation of all the officers, Col W D Pender, of the 3d N. C. Volunteers, was promoted to Colonel of the 6th State Troops, and took command about the 15th August, 1861. From this time the Regiment was placed in the 2d Corps in the army of the Potomac, under Maj Gen G W Smith, and about this time Brig Gen W H C Whiting took command of the brigade, relieving Col Falkner of the 2d Miss. The brigade consisted of the 4th Ala., 2d Miss. 11th Miss. and 6th N. C. regt's. Gen Whiting commanding the division during the winter of 1861-2. The Regiment picketed on the Potomac from Evansport to Free Stone Point.

March 8th, 1862, the regiment, marched to Fredericksburg, arriving the 10th. Nothing of interest transpired while here. Lt. Col. Lightfoot was detached to take command of the [illegible] of Fredericksburg, was afterwards elected Colonel of the 22d N. C. Vols., and never after rejoined this regiment. April 8th, 1862, the regiment took up the line of march for Yorktown, where we were placed in the 1st Division, 1st Reserve Corps, Brig. Gen. Whiting commanding Division and Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith commanding the Corps. May 4th we took up the retreat to Williamsburg, arriving the same day and camping 4 miles beyond the town. The next day we took up the line of march for Etham's Landing, making a forced march of 37 miles in one day over muddy roads and through rain. May 7th, the regiment participated in the action at Etham's Landing, Col. Pender commanding, and, on the 8th May, took up the line of march for Richmond, the regiment covering the retreat of the army; arrived at Richmond 10th May, where nothing of interest transpired until May 31st, when the regiment participated in the battle of Seven Pines making two gallant charges against the enemy's battery on the railroad. Being entirely unsupported in the first charge, and the enemy having greatly superior numbers, the regiment was driven back; but being supported in the 2d charge held the position until ordered out.

On 14th June the regiment joined Gen. Jackson at Staunton, and, on the 18th June, took up line of march for Richmond; and participated at Gaines' Farm June 27th, being one of the regiments which charged the enemy's works and captured eight pieces of rifled cannon. July 1st participated at Malvern Hill. Arrived at Richmond 9th July, 1862.

August 7th, took up line of march for Maryland, skirmished heavily at Hazel river, was engaged at Thoroughfare Gap, and on Friday night, was one regiment of the brigade which drove Gen. King's division back in the night; and, on Saturday, participated in the entire battle of 2d Manassas. Sept. 14, participated in the engagement at Boonsboro', Md., and, on the 17th Sept., at Sharpsburg, Md., where the regiment lost over half in killed and wounded, and entirely exhausted ammunition, and received the thanks of the brigade commander on the field.

Participated in the battle of 1st Fredericksburg Dec. 13th, but was not regularly engaged except in skirmish and other light firing; and participated in the 2d Fredericksburg May 4th, 1863, making a gallant and successful charge against Sedgwick.

Was engaged in the capture of Winchester June 14th 1863, and heavily engaged at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, driving the foe pell mell through the streets of Gettysburg; and, on the night of July 2d, stormed the heights of Gettysburg and silenced the enemy's guns, after an obstinate hand to hand fight of at least five minutes duration with bayonets and clubbed muskets over the stonewall and held the heights full two hours unaided. Participated at Fairfield in covering the retreat July 5th. Skirmishes are too numerous to be recounted in this sketch.

This Regiment belonged to the "old third Brigade," and followed its gallant Brigadiers, Whiting and Lawe, through all those engagements which rendered that so famous. When the Regiment was detached from that Brigade, Gens. Hood and Law, in orders, pronounced the 6th North Carolina Regiment second to no Regiment in the Confederate Army.

Its first Commander was Gen. J. E. Johnston commanding army of the Shenandoah; its first Corps commander was Gen G W Smith; its Second corps commander was Gen J. Longstreet; its Third, Lieut Gen T J Jackson; its Fourth, Lieut Gen R S Ewell; its First Division Commander was Maj Gen Whiting; its Second, Gen J B Hood; its Third, Gen J A Early; its First Brigade Commander was Brig Gen B E Bee; its Second, Brig Gen Whiting; its Third, E M Law, its Fourth, R F Hoke.

During the Pennsylvania campaign to Gettysburg where he was killed in storming the heights, the Brigade commander was I E Avery, of the 6th; and from July 2d to Nov 7th (except 5 or 6 weeks) Col Godwin, of the 57th, was Brigade commander, and captured Nov 7th 1863. From Nov 7th, 1863, to the present time, (Dec. 20th, 1863,) the Brigade was commanded by Lieut Col Tate, of the 6th N C.

The Regiment was commanded at 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861, by Col Charles F Fisher. At Eltham's Landing, May 7, 1862, by Col Pender. At Seven Pines, May 31, by Col Pender. At Gaines' Farm, June 27, by Col I E Avery. At Malvern Hill, July 1, by Col R F Webb. At 2d Manassas, August 21, by Col R F Webb. At Boonsboro', Md., September 14, by Col R F Webb. At Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, by Capt R W York. At 1st Fredericksburg, Dec 13, by Col I E Avery. At 2d, Fredericksburg, May 4, 1863, by Col I E Avery. At Winchester, June 14, by Col R F Webb. At Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, by Lieut Col S McD Tate. At Gettysburg Heights, July 2, by Lieut Col Tate. At Fairfield, July 6, by Lieut Col S McD Tate.

Companies A, B and G being nearly all captured, and having no officers, their rolls could not be furnished. The remaining seven companies, including Field and Staff officers, are as follows:

Volunteers, 913; Conscripts, 80; Substitutes, 12; died of disease, 178; died of wounds, 35; killed in action, 60; discharged, 81; deserted, 25; transferred, 25; resigned, 9; dishonorably discharged, 2; shot for desertion, 1; missing in action, 13; total 429; remaining on rolls, 576.

Alamance, 226; Orange, 175; Wake, 59; Caswell, 143; Burke, 182; Chatham, 50; McDowell, 24; Mitchell, 82; Rowan, 4; Catawba, 10; Davidson, 2; Cumberland, 2; Caldwell, 3; Person, 3; Yancey, 5; Yadkin, 8; Wayne, 1; Edgecombe, 1; Buncombe, 1; Lincoln, 1; Granville, 1; Rockingham, 1; Wilkes, 1; Mecklenburg, 1; Surry, 1; Iredell, 1; Forsyth, 1; Craven, 1; Lenoir, 1; Nash, 1; Virginia, 7; Maryland, 1; Georgia, 1; Italy 1; Ireland, 3.

R. W. YORK,
Capt. commanding 6th N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GREENVILLE, N. C., March 9, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Starr's Light Battery, held in Camp at Greenville, N. C., to-day, Mr. Jerre Slade was called to the chair, and Lieut J. H. Myrover requested to act as Secretary. The chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the company upon the politics of North Carolina. The committee appointed were, J. W. Fuller, J. H. Dobbin, J. A. Yerbero, D. B. Lindsay and R. S. Mayes. After brief consultation, during which the meeting was addressed by R. H. Sandford and J. H. Myrover, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The tendency of certain movements and individuals looks to a political agitation that can do no good, and must certainly bring us harm; and whereas ambitious men,—men whose principles are dangerous to all harmony and peace, and whose aims, regardless of our cause and good—are striving to breed discontent in our midst. And whereas, W. W. Holden, a man whose disloyalty is as marked as the leopard's spots, and whose principles are as changeable as the wind, has announced himself a candidate for Governor of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That W. W. Holden is a public enemy, an enemy to the Confederate Government, inasmuch as he has used all the means within his power to bring it into disrepute, attacking it for personal ends and maligning it without cause; an enemy to the State, inasmuch as by his words and acts, he has brought the loyalty of the State into uncomplimentary and dishonoring discussion; has made her faith and honor the theme of painful speculation at home and a subject of congratulation to our enemies in arms. But above all is he an enemy to the State, when, after doing all that he could to dishonor her, he now wishes to become her Governor.

Resolved, That in our present Executive, Governor Zebulon B. Vance, we [illegible], that we regard him as an officer into whose hands the faith and honor of the State may be confidently committed; that having been tried for two years in the blood and fire of revolution, it is with pride and pleasure that we still behold, as bright as ever, his faith and patriotism shining like a star through the clouds about us; and having undiminished trust in his executive ability, and fitness, we nominate him as our choice for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That come from whatever source it may, assume whatever guise it can, any attempt at disorganization and political agitation is untimely and unwise, fraught with no good to our cause, and must result in weakness and discouragement to our people, and strength and encouragement to the enemy.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the co-operation of the soldiers and people of North Carolina in the support we have tendered Governor Vance, and that we ask the people at home to listen to no voice, however tempting its tone and pleasing its modulation, but the voice of war, until Peace can be *honorable, desirable* and *durable*.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Confederate, for publication.

JERRE SLADE, Chairman.

J. H. MYROVER, Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Hospital at Wilmington, Jan'y 3d, 1864, Johnson Fry, in the 41st year of his age. He was a member of the Wilmington Artillery, and only served seven weeks before his death. He lived a consistent member of the church for the past 19 years. He was a good and obliging neighbor, a kind and affectionate father, and a true devoted husband. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his irreparable loss. But they mourn not as those who have no hope, for they have bright assurance that he has gone to rest.

Died at Staunton, Va., Oct. 15th, 1863, M. A. Gergin, of Montgomery county, of Co. H. 44th N. C. T., aged 31 years 4 months and 20 days. He had been in service 1 year and 7 days when he died, and had been in several skirmishes but passed them all unhurt. Thus has fallen the last of three soldier brothers, a crushing blow on their aged father. He was esteemed by all who knew him at home and loved by his fellow soldiers. He leaves an affectionate wife, a lovely little daughter, aged father, sisters and brothers, to mourn his early loss. He gave bright evidence of peace with God.

Died at Richmond, in Winder Hospital, Oct. 23, 1863, James A. Gibson, of Montgomery county, N. C., of fever, in the 24th year of his age, of Co. F, 44th N C T. He had been in service nearly two years, had participated in several skirmishes, but passed them all unhurt. He was a model soldier, ever at his post, and loved by all his fellow soldiers. He leaves a loving wife, brother, mother and sisters to mourn his early departure.

At Hammond General Hospital, Md., A. Carter, Co. L, 22d Reg't, N C Troops. He was a kind and generous youth, respected by all who knew him. He did not remain in the army long before he was captured by our ruthless foe and soon thereafter was taken sick, and after a short illness passed from time into eternity, and now reposes calmly beneath the sod of earth in the cold, silent sepulchre where the din of war, the clash of arms and the bursting thunders of the cannon, are never heard.

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Feb'y 20, 1864.

TREASURY notice as to funding under act of February 17, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to four per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes over the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, AND ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE TAX IMPOSED FOR THAT YEAR ON OTHER BONDS AND CREDITS.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed,) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

☞ Public attention is called to the above notice.

12-11A] W. G. BROADFOOT, Depositary.

Confiscation of Southern Baptist Churches.—"We are marching on" with a tread that is shaking the very foundation of things. The Secretary of our home Mission Board has just received from the Secretary of War, full and formal authority for the American Baptist Home Mission Society to take possession of every abandoned Baptist meeting-house within the limits of what have been known as the Rebel States, and of every other Baptist meeting-house now in the bands of the rebels. This great authorization was obtained through the agency of the Home Mission Secretary and Senator Harris, and the Home Mission Board will need pre-eminent wisdom and energy, besides many men and much means, adequately to meet their new responsibilities. The Baptist population of the seceding States is probably larger than that of any other denomination, and hundreds of abandoned Baptist pulpits will be open to loyal Baptist ministers of the North. The Government will give them every practicable protection in their new fields of labor, and corresponding facilities for reaching them—things which it can well afford to do, for every minister sent South by the Home Mission Board will be in fact an agent for the suppression of slavery and treason, and the promotion of freedom and loyalty.—*New York Examiner, Baptist Organ.*

Gov. Vance.—The Governor of North Carolina is addressing the people in various sections of the State upon the great questions of the day. We have seldom seen a finer specimen of eloquence than his speech as reported in late papers. We doubt whether the first American Revolution ever produced anything more patriotic, grand, and soul inspiring. There are passages in it worthy of Patrick Henry, and which thrill the heart and make the blood burn like the notes of a clarion. That speech ought to be read at the head of regiments and distributed broadcast through the land. Truly this Gov. Vance, soldier, statesman, and orator, is one of the most extraordinary public men of the day.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The four per cent. Bonds.—It is thought by some that the four per cent. bonds to be issued for the present currency can be used in business transactions and will be passed from hand to hand as a Treasury note is now used. But this is a mistake. The law authorizing the issue of these 4 per cent. bonds says: "the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in *Registered* Bonds, payable 20 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year."

A registered bond cannot be sold or transferred without first having the entries changed at the Treasury Department, which operation would cost so much time and trouble that but a few transactions of that kind will be made. And it is well that it is so, for if the bonds could be used just as a Treasury note is now used, there would be little or no diminution of the circulating medium, and the country would soon be again cursed with too much currency. The bonds can be used in payment of taxes due the Confederate Government, and they will then be immediately cancelled, but they cannot be passed from hand to hand without changing the entries on the Register's books. This is our opinion of the matter, and it is sustained by the experience of others who have dealt in *registered* bonds.—*Char. Democrat.*

Funding in Four per cent. Bonds.—We are authorized to state that the denominations of the Bonds under the late currency act will be as follows, to wit: $100, $500, $1000, $3000, $5000. By comparing these amounts with the amount proposed to be funded, the depositor can ascertain for himself *precisely* the number and denomination of the Bonds he will receive. They will be filled up and registered in Richmond, and they will be transferred under the authentication heretofore observed in the transfer of Registered Bonds.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

No Difficulty.—We have information that there are no matters of difficulty likely to arise between the Confederate and State authorities, out of the decision of any of our Judges on the late law in relation to the Principals of Substitutes. An entire understanding exists between Col. Mallett, the Commandant of the Bureau of Conscription, and Gov. Vance. It is not likely that any departure from the Governor's order with reference to persons discharged under competent judicial decision, will occur. At the same time we are assured that Col. Mallett has given orders to his subordinates that in their execution of the orders of the Department at Richmond, they shall abstain from all semblance of harshness or injustice to the citizens.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Boxes for Soldiers.—Mr Thompson, Agent for N. C. in carrying Boxes, &c., to the N. C. soldiers, will leave Charlotte on Wednesday, March 30th; Salisbury March 31st; Greensboro' April 1st; Hillsboro' April 4th; and will take charge of all packages, boxes, &c., for N. C. soldiers, in the Army of Northern Virginia. The articles must all be distinctly marked and the weight placed on them.—*Raleigh Confederate, 5th.*

Resigned.—Mr. Gorrell, Depositary at this place, has resigned, and Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, has been appointed as his successor.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Longevity.—Jinney Locke, an old and most faithful servant of the late Moses A. Locke, of this town, died a few days ago, aged 108 years. There is another old negro woman in this county, yet well and lively, 110 years old.

Salisbury Watchman.

January Tax.—The amount of January tax collected here so far is $1,697,000.

Wilmington Journal.

Ensigns in the Army.—A correspondent in the army desires to know if the bill creating the office of ensign in the Confederate army became a law or not. We answer affirmatively. The bill passed both Houses and was approved by the President.—*Richmond Whig.*

Incident of the Raid.—During the late raid, one of our Sergeants and nine men were stationed on the "Short Pump Road." They had not been at their position long before a largely superior force of Yankee cavalry were seen approaching them. The gallant Sergeant, perceiving "the situation," ordered his men to fire and fall back gradually. The enemy were checked, but soon commenced to advance again, when they were greeted with another fire, with a like result. The Yankees continued to advance, and the Sergeant and his squad continued to fire and fall back by degrees, when the former concluded to "change their base," and retreated. Thus an overwhelming number of the enemy were held in check, and finally compelled to retreat, by the gallantry and determination of the Sergeant and nine men.—*Richmond Whig.*

Libby Prison.—Yesterday, at the Libby and its dependencies, (Belle Isle, &c.) there were 8,058 prisoners of war, and 1,026 officers. On Saturday night 97 raiders were received, including three officers. During that day two were sent to the small-pox hospital, 600 to Americus, Georgia, and 28 died.—*Richmond Enquirer, 8th.*

Prisoners Received.—260 prisoners taken near Cumberland Gap were received at the Libby yesterday.—*Richmond Whig, 10th.*

WAR NEWS.

From Mississippi.—RICHMOND, March 11.—An official dispatch was received at the War Department to-night from Gen. Polk, which says that Gen. Ross Richardson attacked Yazoo City on the 8th, capturing many stores, and destroying much cotton about to be shipped North. We held the city while the stores were being destroyed and captured quite a number of prisoners. Our loss 50 killed and wounded.

From Florida.—Yankee stragglers are scattered through East Florida for a hundred miles from their regiments, and are coming into our camps to give themselves up, all professing to be tired of the war.

Persons living on the line of road through which the Yankees passed on their way to Lake City, state that out of two full regiments of blacks who passed up, but about 150 of the number returned on their retreat.

Gens Beauregard, Gardner, Finegan, Colquitt and Taliaferro were at Camp Finegan on Wednesday last. Gen. Patton Anderson was also expected there.—*Savannah Repub, 7th.*

The Southwestern Campaign.—A special telegram to the New York World, dated Washington, March 1st, tells more plainly than has our Gen. Forrest, that the great Smith and Grierson cavalry expedition has been very soundly thrashed by the gallant rebels. We copy:

"The expedition under Gens. Smith and Grierson, that was undertaken in view of co-operating with Gen. Sherman, is at an end. To judge from the manner and reserve of the officers, our losses have been *more severe than has been stated.* A large number of stragglers, not yet estimated, have been captured by the enemy. As to our losses in killed and wounded, we have no means to judge, no official report having yet been published on that subject. During the numerous attacks which took place all along our lines a regiment of Federal cavalry *was entirely overwhelmed by Chalmers's men and broke away,* leaving three guns in the hands of the rebels. Our forces were pursued as far up as Lagrange. The failure of Gens. Smith and Grierson *has produced a very sad impression here.*

The New York Herald of the 2d of March is not pleased with the present aspect of affairs. It says:

"The developments of the spring campaign so far are not altogether encouraging. President Lincoln's experimental Florida expedition, to begin with, has turned out one of the most stupid and inexcusable blunders of the war. Next, the return to Tunnel Hill of the advanced forces of Gen. Thomas from the mountain gorge in front of Dalton, Georgia, is explained as due to their discovery that Joe Johnston, in superior strength, had massed his army at Dalton, and was ready for a general battle, and we were not. Next, the early retreat of Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition from Northern Mississippi back into Tennessee, pursued by the enemy, does not look well. Next, the Sherman Alabama expedition, by the failure of Gen. Smith to effect a juncture with it, is, we fear, placed in a position somewhat critical; and next, as we hear nothing whatever from Mobile we must conclude that Admiral Farragut has found that he can do nothing in seven feet water with vessels drawing fourteen feet. This is not a very interesting picture for the opening of the spring campaign."

A Detective Arrested for Treason.—Captain Philip Cashmeyer, well known as the "Special and Confidential" Detective of Gen. Winder, has been arrested and lodged in Castle Thunder on the charge of treason. The facts of the case are briefly these: Cashmeyer, as has frequently been his custom on such occasions, accompanied the paroled Yankee prisoners to City Point on Monday last. On the way down, he was discovered by the guard in close communication with one or more of the Yankees. The attention of Capt. Hatch was called to the fact, who subsequently discovered Cashmeyer secretly handing to a prisoner a package of letters or documents. Capt H. immediately placed him under arrest; and upon his return to the city, Judge Ould had Cashmeyer taken before Gen. Winder, who committed him to Castle Thunder. He was on the boat contrary to orders. The particulars regarding the letters have not transpired, other than that they were addressed to Yankee officials—one being in German and the other in English; and that they contained, among other information, memoranda of all the orders issued from Gen. Winder's office during the late raid.

Friday's Whig has positive information that an examination of the Cashmeyer papers discloses nothing treasonable and that they are made up of passports and other documents calculated to show the people of Baltimore what a very consequential personage Philip Cashmeyer is in Rebeldom. It is said his conduct is regarded in official circles as a "grave indiscretion."

Seizure of the Tuscaloosa by the British.—The particulars of the seizure of the Tuscaloosa are thus given in the London Herald, (Derby organ) of 17th Feb'y:

"The Tuscaloosa, a Confederate cruiser, was seized by the government off the Cape of Good Hope, under orders from home, in Simon's Bay, on the 27th of December last. She was formerly called the Conrad, but after her capture by the Alabama she was rechristened and converted into a man of war by Capt. Semmes for the service of the Confederate States. Some three months ago she had been allowed to remain unmolested in the harbor of Simon's Bay, and had been recognized by the authorities there as a Confederate man-of-war. She is commanded by Lieut. Lowe, who reported that since her last visit the Tuscaloosa had been cruising between the Cape and Brazil, and had spoken nearly one hundred vessels; but of that number only one was a Federal, which, having an English cargo on board, was released on giving a bond. Thus no act has been committed on her part which can render her more liable to seizure than she was three months ago. Lieut. Lowe, in full confidence in his right to British hospitality, came to Simon's Bay with the intention of getting the bottom of his vessel recoppered, and of taking in supplies. But on the day after his arrival the Admiral, Sir Baldwin Walker, despatched from the flag ship a Lieutenant and a boarding party of 25 men to take possession in the Queen's name. Lieut. Lowe immediately lodged with the Admiral a formal protest against the seizure, which protest, it appears, has been forwarded to the home government. And the United States Consul, on the other hand, lodged a claim to the vessel on behalf of her former owners, which claim has apparently been recognized by the government, as he has been informed by the authorities that the Tuscaloosa will only be detained until she can be handed over to them. * * The Tuscaloosa, after being condemned as a prize, was duly commissioned for the Confederate service, and thenceforward was entitled to all the immunities of ships-of-war, one of which is freedom from arrest."

Peace Proposals.—MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March 11.—Hon. Linton Stephens, yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution, declaring that peace be officially offered to the enemy, after every Confederate victory, on the principle of 1776, leaving the doubtful States to decide by a convention of the people.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1864.

THE TAX ON BANKS.—We fear that our Legislators have not yet sufficiently unlearned some of the visionary and injurious notions which have unfortunately prevailed too generally at the South. One of these is a feeling of hostility to Banks. Upon no other supposition can we account for the crushing taxes laid upon those institutions by the act passed last month by Congress, following as it does so closely upon the heels of the most liberal course of the Banks to the Confederate government during the war. The Banks have invested immensely in Confederate bonds and treasury notes, and sustained the cause in every mode within their power; whereupon the Congress taxes them, according to the understanding of an intelligent correspondent below, about *four times as much in value as their entire annual profits.* Such appears to have been the aim of the act.

But we think our correspondent is mistaken in one particular. He cites the 6th section of the act to show that Bank stock is to be taxed 5 per cent. upon its value on the 17th of February, the date of the passage of the act. On the contrary, we think that the meaning of that provision was to fix upon property holders the ownership of property, and not to fix the valuation. Every man is to pay taxes on what he possessed on that day. As to the *value* of shares, the 2d section seems to us to be intended to fix that at what it may be at the time of assessment. That section is as follows:—

"SEC. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad, and dry dock companies, and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, 5 per cent. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, *at the time of assessment.*"

The time of assessment in this county will, we hear, be in May. And we think the assessment of Bank shares will be fixed according to the value at that time. There is no doubt that that value will be far less than 300 per cent. Even should it be at par, the several taxes will amount to more than the profits of the Banks.

He is also wrong, we believe, as to a requirement of one dollar in specie for every dollar of circulation. We have not a copy of the charters at hand, but think there is no such stringent provision.

We presume that the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of North Carolina are not liable to the tax of 5 per cent on gold and silver coin, for those Banks belong in large part to the State, and the Confederate government has no right to tax the property of a State.

With these remarks we submit the letter of our correspondent, as follows:—

HIGH POINT, N. C., March 9, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: In your issue of the 7th inst. you have an article headed "Large Dividend," referring to the dividend recently declared by the Bank of Cape Fear, of 15 per cent. In this article, in speaking of the tax on Bank Stock, you say that the "tax is 5 per cent. upon the value of the shares at the time of assessment and in the neighborhood where assessed;" 'Our readers will observe that the assessment has not yet been made,' and add further, "We understand that the assessment of the value of stocks &c., (all that is required to be made this year,) will not be made in this county till May." I come to this conclusion from reading your article, that stocks are to be valued at what they are worth at the time of assessment, if the assessment is made in May. From reading the late tax bill, I have come to a different conclusion. By reference to the tax bill, sec. 6, I find the following: "That the taxes on property laid for the year 1864, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on 1st day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of 90 days west of the Mississippi." It would seem to me that shares, &c., are to be valued at what they are worth at the time of the passage of the bill, except such property as stated in the bill shall be valued according to its value in 1860.

While on the subject of tax on Bank stocks, or for shortness say the tax on Banks, for the stockholders form the Bank, you will pardon me for going a little farther into the subject. In your article I find the following, after alluding to present value of Bank Stock: "A man would thus be richer, for the present, if he would give away his stock, provided he could get any body to accept it." You say Bank shares have been sold at 300 per cent. I take it for granted this will be the value in your neighborhood, as I contend it will have to be assessed at value on 17th Feb'y 1864, or on date of passage of tax bill. Let us see what the Banks are taxed, at least the Stockholders. They can only charge 6 per cent. interest per annum; every dollar they hold cost dollar for dollar as in gold, in ordinary times. We will say they make 10 per cent. per annum; some have not made it. We find them taxed as follows: one-tenth as in kind on all profits. Say a Bank has a capital of $400,000; makes 10 per cent., $40,000. The Bank pays as tax in kind $4000, one dollar on the share. All the Banks recently chartered in this State are required by their charters to keep on hand one dollar in specie for every dollar they issue. It is nothing more than reasonable to suppose, having been called upon by Government to aid it, that a Bank of $400,000 capital would have a circulation of $400,000, and the Directors as prudent managers would have at least $100,000 in specie on hand. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, so I see announced in the newspapers, that specie is taxed as in kind, so the bank would have to pay $5000 in specie, worth in the currency received by stockholders for dividends $100,000. The Stock is valued at $300, makes the stock worth $1,200,000. 5 per cent. tax on this amounts to $60,000. Making the total tax the owners would have to pay on $400,000 Bank Stock, $164,000, and receive as income from it $40,000—receiving as income $10 per share and paying a tax of $41 per share. On mixed property the tax on $400,000 would be only $20,000.

Messrs. Editors, can you give any reason or imagine why the persons who have sustained both the State and Confederate Governments to the utmost of their ability, and done as much to sustain the Currency as the same number of persons of any class, profession or occupation in the Confederacy, are thus taxed?

Some one may suppose I am an owner of considerable Bank Stock. I am not precisely, but very near—and the tax can affect me but little,—like the man who heard of a Bank breaking, said he would go home and see if he had any of that Bank's bills; when he returned was asked if he had any of the bills, said no, he had no bills on that Bank or any other. I do wish to see all who are able to be taxed, taxed with some justice, and all taxed alike.

Yours, &c., A SUBSCRIBER.

THE TAX ON LAND AND NEGROES.—As the practical operation of the tax law begins to be developed, it will be found that the tax of 5 per cent on land and negroes is merely nominal, so far at least as these are employed in agriculture; for the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom is to be deducted from the tax, and this tax in kind is so generally regarded as of greater amount than the 5 per cent, that several farmers have seriously inquired of us whether the difference will not be paid back to them. Of course it will not, as the proviso expressly directs that "no credit shall be allowed beyond 5 per cent."

There was probably some reason, though it is unknown to us, why Congress doubled the taxes upon other interests and required nothing more from lands and negroes. One of the good effects anticipated from the law will not be realized in consequence of this exemption. It was hoped that such of the agriculturists as are "withholding the corn" might be obliged to bring some of their surplus to market, so as to realize from its sale money to pay their new taxes. But as they will have no such taxes to pay, they will be under no necessity to sell.

THE NEWS continues to be cheering, at home and from the North. A failure of the mail deprives us of the particulars of the rout of the yankees at Suffolk.

GEORGIA.—An extra session of the Legislature was convened on the 10th inst. Gov. Brown's message takes strong ground against the legislation of Congress on the currency, against the suspension of the habeas corpus, and against the new military bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT.—On Thursday the 10th inst., a majority of the Justices being present:

Joseph Arey, K. M. C. Williamson and Alex. R. Smith were elected the Committee of Finance.

Col. John A. Pemberton was re-elected County Trustee.

W. McL. McKay was re-elected County Solicitor.

David McNeill, Esq., was re-elected Chairman of the Court.

Wm. G. Matthews and Isaac Hollingsworth were elected Coroners.

W. McL McKay was re-appointed County Commissioner to receive the State Relief Fund, &c.

Hon. J. G. Shepherd and D. G. McRae, Esq., were appointed to represent the county in the meetings of the Western Railroad Co.

The following Magistrates were appointed to take the list of taxables, viz:

Fayetteville District,	Robt. M. Orrell, Esq.
Cross Creek "	J. W. Baker, Jr.
Carver's Creek "	Foster Mason, Esq.
Seventy-first "	Neill R. Blue, Esq.
Quwhiffle "	A. A. McKeithan, Esq.
Rockfish "	Jno. A. McArthur, Esq.
Gray's Creek "	Ed. Spearman, Esq.
Cedar Creek "	B. Culbreth, Esq.
Lock's Creek "	Jas. Evans, Esq.
Flea Hill "	Neill McDugald, Esq.
Silver Run "	D. McNeill, Esq.
Black River "	Isaac W. Godwin, Esq.

The Taxes are laid at June Term, and not at March as heretofore.

The usual appropriation of $150 for compensation to the County Solicitor was increased to $500; but Col. McKay declined to receive the additional sum—an example of unselfishness as rare as it is refreshing, especially in view of the fact that his large practice has been materially interfered with by the war and he has engaged in no speculations to make up for the curtailment.

On Thursday, after the above business had been transacted, there being 67 Magistrates from all parts of the county and a number of other people present, a meeting was held which resulted in the following compliment unanimously tendered to our patriotic and eloquent Governor:—

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 11, 1864.

To His Excellency Governor VANCE:

Dear Sir:—This week being the March Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and a full attendance of our Justices of the Peace being had, the following Resolutions were adopted unanimously by the persons present who formed themselves into a public county meeting for the purpose of receiving and concurring in them. Sixty-five Justices of the Peace were present. The undersigned was appointed chairman of the meeting, and takes pleasure in being the organ to forward the resolutions.

With high respect, D. McNEILL.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting be directed to offer the hospitalities of the town of Fayetteville to His Excellency Governor Vance, and to request him to address the people of Cumberland county, at such time as he may appoint.

Resolved, That the Chairman forward to Governor Vance a copy of these resolutions and ask his acceptance.

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.—A private soldier belonging to Co. F, (from Harnett county,) in the 15th Reg't, Cooke's Brigade, called upon us a few days ago to tell us of the amazing change which has come over the army of Northern Virginia within the past two or three months, in part leading to, and in part resulting from, the re-enlistments of the troops. The men had become dispirited, restless, bent upon coming home at the expiration of their terms of service. Gradually a better spirit began to prevail, and when Gen. Lee called upon them they were prepared to furnish that unparalleled evidence of self-sacrificing patriotism, the re-enlistment of companies, Regiments, Brigades and entire Divisions. Since that time, he says, the utmost cheerfulness, amounting to playfulness, prevails in the camps. Many deserters have returned, and *desertions have ceased.* There is also a remarkable degree of health. In his Regiment, out of 450 men, only 5 were on the sick list. The meat rations were small, but they were compensated for by plenty of bread, coffee, sugar, and often vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, and turnips.

It cannot be otherwise than for a great purpose, that He in whom are the wills and affections of men should thus have turned the hearts of our soldiers from despondency to hopefulness, from discontent at their hard lot to the most cheerful submission to all the requirements of that lot. Such men will not, cannot be subjugated.

THE EXTRA TAX ON PROFITS.—The Tax law of the late Congress directed the extra tax on profits to be collected "forthwith," and the Tax Collectors have been besieged with applications to know when they would begin work. In reply to them Mr. Hardie requests us to state that he has received orders from the Commissioner of Taxes to wait further instructions, of which he will give due notice when received.

The delay is unfortunate. The collection of the tax "forthwith" would have created a demand for large notes and greatly relieved the money market. All those liable to the tax will now, of course, take care to fund a sufficient amount for this as for other taxes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.—The Army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch is furnishing that paper with a review of last year's military operations. Some time ago we copied his first letters. To-day we copy his account of the first day at Gettysburg, with which, after a long interruption, the review has been resumed. Our North Carolina troops made no figure in the newspaper accounts last Summer. It will be seen that now they are made the most prominent actors.

MARYLAND.—A friend has sent to us a pamphlet of 62 pages, entitled "Maryland's Hope: Her Trials and Interests in connexion with the War. By W. Jefferson Buchanan." The object of the author (a refugee from Maryland we suppose) is to prove that the Southern feeling of that State still exists, and has been kept under by the strong arm of military power. This he shows by the publication of the official orders of the Lincoln government, by which the Legislature of the State was arrested in Sept. 1861, for the reason that a large majority of them were devoted to the Confederate cause. Also the orders by which the subsequent elections were controlled, and a thousand other things done to make it impossible for any one, man, woman or child, to show sympathy for the South except at the expense of personal liberty.

The publication is timely and valuable—timely, for too many of us had begun to fear that Maryland is against us, not by constraint but of her own will. And valuable, as it puts upon record in a connected and permanent form the various documents which attest the despotism of the yankee government in that unfortunate State.

LETTER FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—We have received the following letter from Lieut. B. F. Pearce, of this town, of the 54th Reg't, who was captured last Fall, and has since remained a prisoner at Johnson's Island:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, OHIO, Feb'y 24, 1864.

Dear Sir: Thinking a few lines from this far off region might prove interesting to you, as some few of the inhabitants of the good old town of Fayetteville have from time to time taken up their abode here, not from choice but necessity, have compelled them to make the change. Fortunately we are all enjoying good health, ready for our rations, let them come any hour in the day, but anxious to get back to Dixie. The weather has been bitter cold; the Bay is now covered with ice; but to-day is quite pleasant. The following is a list of our townsmen imprisoned here, and you can assure their friends that they are in excellent health and spirits: K. M. Murchison, Col. 54th; W. C. McDaniel, Adjt. 54th; Henry E. Shepherd, Lt. 43d; A. McFadyen, Lt. 63d; R. W. Thornton, Lt. 56th; D. M. McDonald, Lt. 56th N. C., and James Woodward, Lt. 21st S. C. North Carolina is largely represented here.

SEEDS FOR THE SOLDIERS' GARDENS.—We have received further packages of seeds from Mrs. Evans, Alex. Spence of Cumberland, and Mrs. Daniel McNatt of Robeson county.

FORREST'S VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The recent victory of Gen. Forrest in Northern Mississippi, by which the grand plan of the yankees in the West was so effectually defeated, was one of the most remarkable achievements of this war. We have conversed with gentlemen recently from that section, whose accounts all concur in the main facts of that almost marvellous exploit.

Owing to the exhaustion of his horses, the want of arms and munitions, and other causes, Forrest could array a force of only 2,400 men to confront Smith and Grierson's column of 7,000 of the best equipped cavalry the yankees have ever put in the field. Forrest's men, too, were mostly new and untried. He had recently recruited them in West Tennessee. It seemed the extreme of rashness and recklessness, to attempt with such a force to arrest the march of a column of 7,000 splendidly mounted and equipped men, led by experienced officers, whose march thus far had been uninterrupted, who were buoyant and confident, and were charged with such an important mission. The junction of this cavalry force with Sherman at Meridian, was the key of the whole scheme of the yankee plan for the occupation and subjugation of the Southwest. If successful, Sherman would have been in a condition to advance upon Demopolis and Selma, or Mobile; and these important points, as well as the rich counties adjacent, would have been at the mercy of the enemy. They could only have been driven back at the enormous risk of weakening Johnston's army, so as to open Northern Georgia and Rome and Atlanta, to Grant's army. Gen. Polk, with his scant infantry force, quickly perceived the momentous issue, which depended upon the result of the cavalry movement from Memphis, and after securing his small army on the east side of the Tombigbee, and removing all his supplies and munitions and returning to Mobile the troops he had borrowed from Gen. Maury, sent imperative orders to Lee and Forrest to unite their forces, and at every cost to crush and drive back Smith and Grierson's cavalry.

Lee did not receive these orders in time to reach Forrest. Forrest was, therefore, left alone with his 2,400 men to perform this immense undertaking. Confronting the enemy on the broad prairies near West Point, on the Tibbee river, he prepared for action. The enemy formed in a long and most imposing line, outflanking Forrest, and threatening the instant demolition of his small force. The charge was given, and the yankees advanced with great boldness and an air of certain victory. Great was their surprise when, as they approached Forrest's line, they observed his men slip from their horses, and converting themselves into infantry, each man taking the most favorable position, availing themselves of every advantage the ground afforded, and awaiting with the utmost coolness the impetuous charge of the Yankee cavalry. On came the splendidly mounted dragoons, under those far-famed Yankee chiefs, Smith and Grierson, with such fierce displays of valor and determination as augured badly for Forrest's infantry scouts, scattered through the bushes and over the prairie in rather an irregular and unmilitary style. But these valorous horsemen did not advance far before the balls of 2000 riflemen began to rattle through their ranks with fearful effect. Scores of men and horses fell at the first fire, and their onward movement was checked, and before they could recover and reform, the volley was repeated—again and again—until dismay and terror began to prevail in their ranks, and they soon broke into confusion and fled.

Forrest then mounted his men and began his pursuit, which he kept up with great vigor for nearly 20 miles, the enemy leaving behind many of his wounded and exhausted men, all his dead, his horses, prisoners, five pieces of artillery, burning his packs and turning loose his mules. Having discovered the small force of Forrest, several attempts were made by Smith and Grierson to rally their men and resume the offensive. Their efforts were successful on the hills just beyond Okalona, when the last grand charge was made by them. It was met in the same way as their previous attempts, but even with more vigor and determination by Forrest's men, who had in a few hours become veterans. Several crushing volleys from their rifles quickly arrested the impetuous valor of the Yankees, and sent them to the rear in the wildest confusion and dismay. By this time Forrest had exhausted his ammunition and the strength of his horses. He could not follow up the enemy.

Fortunately, however, Gen. Gholson arrived with some fresh State troops, new levies hastily gathered, and took the place of Forrest's men—following up the Yankees for a great distance, harassing them, capturing and killing and wounding many, and picking up arms, wagons, horses, and a great variety of other valuable property thrown away by the enemy in his wild flight. The enemy never halted for a moment in his retreat, and when last heard from the remnant of his splendid force was hastening fast to Memphis in far different plight from that in which they had so recently emerged from their fortifications. As soon as the news of this disaster reached Sherman, he began his retrograde movement towards the Mississippi, Lee following him up and hanging on his flanks and harassing him continually. When last heard from he was dragging his wearied broken down column back to Vicksburg, in a demoralized state, the most mortified, disappointed and disgusted chief who ever led ten thousand men up the hill and then marched them down again.—*Rich. Dis.*

The Force our Troops will have to Fight this Spring.—While the armies of the Confederacy have been strengthened by the recent conscription and the men already put in the ranks, the Federal armies will be much weaker than those they fought last year. But a few weeks since the yankee papers published two important facts—one that the last draft had not added 50,000 men to the ranks of their army. This was official from the Provost Marshal General. The other was a statement made by letter writers, that not 40,000 of the veterans had re-enlisted. This last important fact caused alarm in Congress, and in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, a resolution was passed calling on the President to furnish a list showing "the number of re-enlisted veteran volunteers from each State, and other information in this connection." On the 1st instant Lincoln replied to this call, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of War, who said that, in his opinion, it would be "*prejudicial to the public service*" to transmit to the House at the present time the information requested. The fact is that the drafts in the United States have proved utter failures. The new draft, which commenced in the yankee States yesterday, will result as all the others have. The $300 commutation clause is still in force, and the green backs will pour in. The disastrous defeat of Gillmore in Florida, the rout of Grierson and Smith in Mississippi, the disgraceful failure of Sherman's advance on Mobile, the repulse of the last "on to Richmond," and the general gloom thrown over the yankee prospects by these occurrences, will not encourage going into the ranks. The commutation might be advanced to $600, and it would be cheerfully paid. With our strengthened armies in the field, let our people take courage and do all in their power to sustain them in comfort. The stage is cleared. The curtain is slowly rising on the spring campaign. Already we see the shining sandals of Victory, and as it rises higher it will disclose to our view the glorious crown which encircles her brow.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

ESCAPED PRISONERS IN CANADA.—A North Carolinian (doubtless Col. Winston of Rockingham county,) gives an account in the Greensboro' Patriot of the escape of himself and companions from Johnson's Island, through Canada, Bermuda, &c. In closing he says:—

"It is estimated that over three hundred escaped Confederate prisoners are now in Canada waiting an opportunity to get home. To the Confederates, one who knows would speak, cheer up. Our enemies are becoming disorganized. 80,000 yankee deserters are now in Canada. As to old regiments re-enlisting, it is all a humbug. Their treasury is failing; when this takes place soldiers who fight under thousand dollar bounties will not fight. Cheer up. God with the weapon of right will conquer a glorious peace."

Incident of the War in Florida.—The following incident, illustrating the feeling of the negroes in Florida towards their brethren of the invading army, is taken from a private letter just received from the vicinity of the late battle in that State:

At Ocean Pond the Yankees placed the negro troops forty yards in advance, and determined to shoot them if they ran. It was death to retreat, and as the sequel proved, but little better than death to advance, for our men killed 800. After the battle, a gentleman, accompanied by his servant, went over the field, looking at the dead and wounded negroes. Having proceeded some distance the servant's attention was attracted by an excellent pair of boots on the feet of a negro soldier, lying near where they stood, and, after getting his master's consent, seized one of the boots to pull it off. He had hardly done so, when the wounded negro commenced kicking furiously, and cried out, "Let my boots alone; I am not dead!" The servant startled, stepped back and asked, "What did you say?" "I say let my boots alone; I ain't dead?" The servant picked up a lightwood knot, and coming back said, "You ain't dead!" "No, I ain't," replied the soldier. "Well den, if you ain't dead, I'll deaden you," and immediately despatched him with the lightwood knot, and bore off the coveted boots.—*Rich. Whig.*

A correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer says that Lt. Gen. Holmes and Staff are soon to report to Richmond, and that Gen. Price succeeds to the command.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the North.—RICHMOND, March 12.—The New York Herald of the 5th contains first accounts of the late Richmond raid, which it pronounces neither definite nor satisfactory. The new draft, ordered for the 10th, has been postponed. The return of the Sherman expedition is announced. Gold quoted at 161½.

LATER.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th has reached Richmond. The Kilpatrick raid is pronounced a failure. Active preparations are making to repel another attack on Newbern, which is deemed imminent. Serious collisions have taken place between the troops and the people of Southern Illinois. Mobs also of a similar character in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.

LATER.—RICHMOND, March 12.—The flag of truce boat has arrived with 600 prisoners. Yankee dates are to the 10th. Gold in New York on the 9th advanced to 169¼, and closed at 165¾.

Foreign advices are to the 29th ult. Recognition rumors are again circulating in financial circles. It is now said that France will act alone in case of a negative reply from England. An exciting debate took place in the House of Commons relative to the Laird rams. A motion calling for the correspondence in the case was rejected—yeas 153, nays 178. The Danes have at last regained Duppell. The Congress of Settlement meets in London, but hostilities will not cease. The release of the Tuscaloosa has been ordered by the British Gov't.

Another Confederate Triumph.—PETERSBURG, March 11.—Our readers will receive with pleasure, the cheering intelligence, which the telegram below contains. It will be seen that Gen. Matt W. Ransom, a gallant son of North Carolina, has routed the enemy at Suffolk, Va., and at last accounts, had the worse than Vandal Yankees flying before his pursuing columns.

HEADQUARTERS SUFFOLK, VA., March 9, via WELDON, March 10.

To Maj. Gen. Pickett, Petersburg, Va.:—The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to day, and after a short struggle, drove them in a rout out of town, killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery, and a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges, and leaving everything behind them. We pursued them beyond Bernard's Mills.

M. W. RANSOM, Gen'l Com'dg.

Bernard's Mill is four miles beyond Suffolk, and has long been a camping ground for the yankees in that section. It was strongly fortified.—*Express.*

From Western North Carolina.—ASHEVILLE, March 7.—We regret to learn that 15 Confederate soldiers and Home Guards, stationed at Indian Creek, in Washington county, Tenn., just over the State line, under the command of Lt. Duck, of Madison county, were attacked a few days since by about 85 tories, under the lead of the notorious Kirk, of Greene county, Tenn., and six of our men killed. Four of the enemy, and among them Kirk himself, were killed. Our killed all belonged to the Home Guards of Madison county.—*News.*

A letter to the Raleigh Progress says that the tories killed 1 of our men and captured 4 whom they shot. "After they killed the prisoners they stripped them. One man (Woodard) struggled an hour or two and they placed a gun against his head in the presence of his father, an old man, and blowed his brains out. They then proceeded to Blankenship's house and murdered him and his son, who were not soldiers. They then took his horses and put them in his wagon, or rather hitched them to it, and loaded his wagon out of his house and drove his cows off from his children."

From the Coast.—The Wilmington Journal has a letter from Fort Holmes giving an account of the sinking of the yankee blockader, Peterhoff. On the 5th inst., says the writer, "information was brought to the commanding officer, Col. Jno. J. Hedrick, that a steamer was lying in rather close on the eastern side of the Island. He immediately ordered Capt Badham, of the 3d N. C. Battalion, Lt. Artillery, with our 20 pounder Parrott, and Lieut. Hellen, with his Whitworth, the whole under Lt. Col. Tait, to that part of the Island nearest to where the steamer was lying, and if within range to drive her off or sink her. The latter was done. It was about 11 A. M., when Lieut. Hellen let drive a Whitworth bolt, weighing 12 pounds, which ricocheted near the ship and struck her below the water line a little forward of midships. Before they could get off, Capt. Badham fired nine well directed shots, two taking effect, and Lt. Hellen, with stove-pipe Whitworth, tossed five (thunder) bolts, three of which took effect. By this time the yanks were out of range, but lacked considerable of having ease of mind. They made every effort, no doubt, to keep the ship afloat, as they were seen to lower the boats as though they were going to plug a hole, or something of the kind. There seems to be no doubt but that the first shot from the Whitworth did the work, as they raised a flag to the foremast immediately, and such seems to be the opinion of officers and men who were on the detachments. Too much praise cannot be given these officers and men. This is the first case where a yankee blockading steamer has been sunk during the day, and in fair weather, on our coast, and by Confederate guns. The crew no doubt got off in boats to some of the other ships."

The Florida Expedition Abandoned.—CHARLESTON, March 11.—The yankee forces engaged in the expedition to Florida have returned. Tents on Folly and Morris islands have steadily increased. No further shelling of the city.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—ORANGE C. H., March 13.—All quiet in front. The roads are drying up very fast and will soon be in a passable condition. Nine prisoners captured by Mosby at Greenwich arrived to-day. Two Lieutenants and 17 men captured near Charlestown arrived here this evening.

Execution of a Yankee Spy.—DEMOPOLIS, March 11.—McGibbon, a Federal spy, was executed this morning.

Richmond Stock Market.—RICHMOND, March 11.—At auction, to-day, Confederate eight per cent. bonds, due in 1881, brought 115 and interest; bonds of the fifteen million loan, registered, 122; cotton loan bonds 190, closing at 187. Stocks generally are lower. Gold 23; Sterling Exchange 20½.

From Mexico.—Accounts are to the 17th January. There had been a fight between Cortinas and Ruez, in which the forces of the latter were defeated and scattered. At Matamoros all then became quiet. The French were at San Louis Potosi, marching on Victoria.

The Council of State.—The Governor's Council convened in this city on yesterday. Hon. A. T. Davidson appointed one of the Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jas. A. Patton, Esq. of Buncombe. The Council *declined* calling the Legislature together in extra session, as the financial necessity was not considered sufficiently urgent to justify it.—*Raleigh Confed.*

Johnston's Brigade for Vance.—HANOVER JUNCTION, March 12.—A Convention was held in Johnston's Brigade, which nominated Vance for re-election. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by Col. Garrett, Capt. Robinson, Col. Davis and Capt. Baily. Strong anti-Holden resolutions were passed.—*North Carolinian, 14th inst.*

Suspended.—The public are anxious to know which is *suspended*—the Standard or its *Editor*. We answer BOTH. The *Editor*, now candidate, is more in suspense than the paper; and will remain so until the first Thursday of August—on which day he will be *cut down.*

Raleigh Confederate.

UNMERITED CENSURE *VERSUS* LATEST DODGE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors—Dear Sirs: Permit me through your columns to address a few words to your contemporary of the Wilmington Journal in reference to an article of his in the paper of Feb'y 26th, with the caption, "Latest Dodge." Supposing the paragraph to have had its foundation in the following facts, I beg leave to lay them before your unprejudiced readers that they may judge whether the Journal's statement was just: About the time specified by that paper, a lady from this county, of the highest respectability, whose title to the epithet of lady none dare controvert, who know her, this lady, I assert, did sell some turkeys, very fine ones too, fat to such an extent as to merit the soubriquet "kidney covered." In order to make them more temptingly nice, the good lady, after having them thoroughly cleaned, had them *stuffed*, not with *corn meal dough* (as the Journal mistakenly asserts,) but with highly seasoned dressing, made of well-cooked corn bread and biscuit. The turkeys were sold at $2 50 per pound, no secret being made of their being dressed or stuffed, that too to a Mr. ——, who had ample opportunity to detect the imposition if any had been attempted, and who cunningly took advantage of her simplicity to palm off a hundred dollar *counterfeit* bill on the lady in part payment. The turkeys were sold by the man next morning in market at $4 per pound. So, instead of the "decently dressed woman" having perpetrated a *cheat*, it turns out to be the "respectable merchant" Mr ——.

[The communication above is sent to us and of course inserted, the statement in the Journal having been copied into the Observer. We have not thought it proper to print the name of the Wilmington purchaser and have placed a —— in its stead.]

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society will be at Mr. A. W. Steel's residence, Thursday, 8½ o'clock P. M.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, at Orange Street Baptist Church, on the 10th instant, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Serg't FRANKLIN A. DAVIS, to Miss FANNIE RILEY.

In this town, on the 10th inst., by the Rev'd James McDaniel, Mr. THOMAS BOSWELL, of Harper's Ferry, Va., to Miss SARAH ATKINSON, of Fayetteville.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, WM. W. HATCHELL, in the 56th year of his age.

"Blest hour of sorrow! if it bows the heart
In sweet submission to the chastening rod."

In this vicinity, on Thursday 10th inst., JOSEPH THOMAS, infant son of William T. and Sarah M. Owen, aged 2 years and 16 days.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.

On the 6th inst., in Montgomery county, MARY DEBERRY, wife of the late John Deberry, in her 75th year. She was a member of the Methodist church from the 12th year of her age until her death. She was one of the brightest christians.—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 14.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 3 25. Pork 2 25 to 2 50. Lard 3 00.
Beef 1 00 to 1 25 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50 to 3 00. Butter 4 00 to 5 00.
Cotton 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $50 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 25 per lb.
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $6 to $8 per lb.
Flour $200 to $225.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn 22 50. Wheat 22 50 to $25. Rye 20. Oats 10. Peas 20.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 4 00 to 5 00.
Leather—Upper 15 00 per lb., Sole $15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 60 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 60 00.
Molasses 17 50 to 20 00.
Soda $3 50 to $5.
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb.
Onions 15 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $15 to $20 per bush; sweet $8 to $10.
Rice 1 00 to 1 10. Sugar 8 00 to 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Retail to others 1 40. Outsiders' prices $4 50.
Salt 30 00 37 50 to per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $6.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 8, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 2 to 2 50; Beeswax 3 00; Bacon 6 00 to 7 00; Butter 6 00 to 6 50; Corn 18 00; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 1 80 to 2 00; Flour 260 00 to 275 00 superfine; Fodder 18 00 to 20 00; Hay 17 00 to 18 00; Hides, green 1 75 to 2 25, dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, sole 13 00 to 13 50, upper 13 50 to 14 00; Lard 5 50 to 6 50; Nails 2 00 lb per keg; Poultry, live fowls 3 50 to 5 00, dressed 3 00 to 4 00 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 00 to 22 00; Fresh Pork 3 00 to 3 50; Potatoes, sweet, 12 00 to 15 00, Irish 30 00; Rice per lb 1 00 to 1 25; Salt, sound 25 00 to 30 00; Sugar, 8 50 to 11 00; Fay. Sheetings 4 75 to 5 00 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 4 50 to 5 00; Tallow 3 50 to 4 00; Yarn per bale, $50 per bunch, Wood by boat load 20 00 to 25 00 for pine, ash 25 00 to 28 00, Oak 30 00 to 35 00—per cord.—*Journal.*

Land for Sale at Auction.

500 ACRES of LAND, situated in Harnett county, on the Railroad 22 miles from Fayetteville, adjoining Allen J. Cameron, Esq., who will take pleasure in showing the property. It will be sold at the Market House on Monday next the 21st inst.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 14. 14-2t

Salt at Auction.

100 BUSHELS SALT.
1 Carriage.
1 Harness Horse,
Will be sold at Auction to-morrow the 15th inst.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 14. 1t

Notice to holders of Bonds of the Corporation of Fayetteville.

PERSONS holding Coupons due for interest on the above Bonds, are notified to present them for payment on or before the 25th inst.

The Funds for the payment of these Coupons having been collected and paid in the present Currency at its face, it will be funded in 4 per cent Bonds and held to meet the Coupons in that kind unless withdrawn before the above date.

A. McLEAN,
Chm'n Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
March 12. 14-t25

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
March 12, 1864.

THE following regulations concerning the issue of rations are published for the information of owners of Negroes hired at this Arsenal and Armory.

Negroes who work six days in the week will receive rations for seven days.

Negroes who lose time will receive rations only for those days on which they are present, unless furnished with a written certificate from a respectable physician, that they were too sick to work.

14-1m] F. L. CHILDS, Lt. Col. Comd'g.

TAX IN KIND.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

OFFICE P. Q. M. 4TH CONG. DIST. N. C.,
Fayetteville, March 10, 1864.

BY order from Controlling Q. M., of the State, Farmers are required to haul 12 miles instead of 8, to be paid the excess of 8 miles at 5 cents per cwt per mile.

Farmers are hereby notified that their Bacon must be sound and in good condition when delivered, or it will be received as Salt Pork. They are also requested to pay in their Tithes in Kind, or five times the value of the estimate will be collected.

By order of Major BADHAM, Controlling Q. M. North Carolina.
J. M. McGOWAN,
14-2t] Capt. and P. Q. M. 4th Dist. N. C.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
Fourth Congressional District, N. C., March 10, 1864.

A PART of the appointments hitherto made by Capt. Swann, for the assembling of the following Militia Regiments, are hereby changed and the Commanding officers of the Home Guard and Militia will notify *every white male person* between the ages of 18 and 45, to appear at the following places and times for examination and enrollment:

Columbus county, 57th Reg't, at Whiteville, March 14th to March 18th inclusive.

Robeson county, 58th Reg't, at Lumberton, March 23d to March 26th inclusive.

Richmond county, 60th Reg't, at Laurinburg, April 1st and 2d.

Richmond county, 61st Reg't, at Rockingham, April 4th and 5th.

Bladen county, 55th Reg't, at Elizabethtown, April 7th and 8th.

Cumberland county, 53d Reg't, at Fayetteville, April 11th, 12th and 13th.

Cumberland county, 54th Reg't, at Fayetteville, April 14th, 15th and 16th.

Harnett county, 52d Reg't, at Lillington, April 18th and 19th.

This notice will not change the appointments made for Columbus or Robeson counties.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer,
14-2w] Fourth Congressional District, N. C.

NOTICE.

Endor Iron Works, Chatham County, N. C.

HAVING sold the Endor Iron Works, we hereby notify all persons having claims against the Endor Iron Company to present them immediately for settlement. All claims presented after the 31st inst., will be paid in 4 per cent bonds.

DONALD McRAE, Pres't Endor Iron Co.
March 12. 14-4t

FOR HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN and 2 children aged 3 years and 4 months respectively. The woman is a good washer and ironer and can do plain cooking and is a reliable servant. I will hire them for their board and will furnish their clothing myself if a good home offers.

E. J. LILLY.
March 12. 14*2t

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN
Nov 23, 1863. 82-tf

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject. *Rote and vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection.*

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION CO.

PAY YOUR TOLLS!

COLLECT YOUR DIVIDENDS!!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Cape Fear Navigation Company to make payment before the 28th inst., as the present currency will not be received at par after that time.

All persons who have not collected their Dividends are notified to come forward and receive them before the 28th inst., as all funds belonging to the Company will then be funded in 4 per cent. bonds, and payments will be made in the same thereafter of all Dividends *now due.*

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y & Treas'r.
March 9. 13-t28M

Bank of Clarendon,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 8, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and Corporations having balances due them on the books of this Bank, that the same must be drawn by the 26th instant, and that no deposit will be received after that day before the 1st of April, all deposits remaining undrawn after the day above named will be funded in 4 per cent bonds "of the Confederate States" and paid to depositors at par. Any check drawn on this Bank previous to the 26th inst., must be presented for payment by that time.

13-5t J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 *per cent.* Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
March 7. 12 tt

Collect Your Dividends.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Fayetteville Gas Light Company are notified that all dividends *remaining unpaid* on April 1st 1864, will be paid in notes of the issue previous to that date, or 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted if paid in new currency.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Treas'r.
March 7, 1864. 12-2t

Confederate States Depository,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C., March 9, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Depositary duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is prepared to receive all such non interest bearing Treasury Notes as holders may desire to fund, and to issue Certificates therefor, which Certificates will entitle the holders to a like amount in Confederate 4 per cent Registered Bonds, as soon as said Bonds can be prepared at the Treasury. This privilege extends to the 1st of April proximo, after which all notes over the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except $100 notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The Certificates and Bonds are not taxable in 1864, and are receivable in payment of taxes of that year.

13-3tpd] J. H. HAUGHTON, Depositary.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last Will and Testament of the late Chancey W. Andrews was admitted to probate and the subscriber qualified as Executor of the same.

All persons indebted to the estate of the testator must make payment to the undersigned. Those having claims against the estate must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE LAUDER.
March 9, 1864. 13-4tpd

Lost or Mislaid,

THE following NOTES, one on Wiley Quinn for forty dollars, dated Feb'y 1862, with a credit of twenty-five dollars in May 1862: one on W. D. Cameron for one hundred dollars, dated March 1854, with a credit of forty-three dollars in May 1856, all payable one day after date, and made payable to

A. J. CAMERON.
March 9. 13-2tpd

Steam Mill For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill at Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, near the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. The mill has two boilers thirty feet long, two feet six inches diameter, ten inch cylinder, two feet stroke, two gates with wrought iron pitmans. Any persons wishing to purchase call and examine for themselves.

B. SMITH.
Fair Bluff, March 5, 1864. 13-4tpd

Negro for Sale.

A NEGRO BOY 23 years of age, No. 1, for sale.

JOHN H. COOK.
March 9. 13-2t

$300 REWARD.

WE will pay the above reward for evidence to convict the person or persons that fired our Turpentine Distillery on Saturday night 5th instant.

C. C. BARBEE & CO.
Barclaysville, March 8. 13-6tpd

Western Railroad—Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place on Monday 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
March 10. 13-tm

MONEY LOST.

TO DAY, between the Store of Rob't Mitchell, Esq. and the Depot or on the Train—

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY

wrapped in brown paper. Any information left with R. W. Hardie will be duly appreciated, and for the return of the Money a HANDSOME REWARD will be paid.

March 9. 13-2w

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863. 9tf

IN THE MATTER OF WALTON.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The writ issued 27th of January, but the hearing was postponed under an arrangement with Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant, &c., in order to have a full argument. In August, 1862, the petitioner, being conscripted, put in a substitute—the substitution has been adjudged valid. The case, then, depends on the question, had Congress power to pass the act conscripting men who have put in substitutes? The power of a judicial tribunal to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, when it is necessary to decide the question in order to dispose of a case properly constituted before it, is settled. Acts of Congress not unfrequently involve questions purely legal,—and the wisdom of giving this jurisdiction to the judiciary, is manifest; for, besides the advantage of having such questions passed on, by those who have not become heated in the arena of politics; there is this further consideration: members of Congress are not elected because of their supposed knowledge of law, and those who have not devoted themselves to the science, however able they may be as statesmen, or eloquent as orators, are not presumed to be as good judges of law, as men who have made it "a life time study." The courts, however, always presume an act to be constitutional, and do not declare it void, except on the the clearest conviction. Where, as in this instance, a dry question of the common law is involved, the judge is "more at home," and feels less embarrassment in dealing with the subject, than when the question depends solely on the construction of the Constitution; as in questions of constitutional law, the province of the Judge and that of the statesman frequently run so nearly together as to make it difficult to distinguish the dividing line.

The power of Congress depends on two questions: 1st. Is substitution a contract? 2d. Has Congress power to violate its own contract?

1st. Is substitution a contract? This is a dry question of the common law, and should be considered without reference to politics. There are parties capable of contracting, there is a thing to be the subject of contract; so I suppose the only question that can be made is as to the *consideration*. "Gain to one and loss to the other party, is a legal consideration;" see *Coggs v Bernard*, and the cases cited in Smith's Lead. Cases. If I lend one my horse to ride to Salem, and he takes him and starts, I am not at liberty to follow on and take the horse from him; it is a contract of bailment, although done merely for his accommodation. If you agree to carry a package for me to Salem, and start with it, I can maintain an action for breach of contract, should you be guilty of gross negligence, although I was to pay nothing, and it was purely for my accommodation; your undertaking to carry it, and my confiding it to you, is a consideration. So, if you fancy my horse, and I tell you I will not sell, but to gratify you, I agree to let you have him if you will let me have as good a horse, and the exchange be made, title passes by "contract executed," just as if you had paid me the price in money. So, if you are bound to work for me three years at wages, and for your accommodation I agree to discharge you, in consideration of $500, and the money is paid as in the case of Quakers; or if I agree to discharge you in consideration of your putting another man to work in your place, and it is done, there is in either case, a contract executed, and it can make no difference whether you pay me the money with which I may get another man to supply your place, or whether you pay the money to the other man, and he takes your place. This is substitution. Really, the fact that if is a contract, seems too plain for discussion; it is neither more nor less, than an exchange or "swap," as it is commonly called. The Government agrees to discharge a man in consideration of his putting a sound able-bodied man in his place, and it is done; this is a valid contract.

It is true, substitution is "a privilege," but it is a privilege offered at a stipulated price, which is paid. So it is a privilege *paid for*, and that makes it a contract, and distinguishes it from an *exemption*, and because of this distinction, it is made a distinct clause in the *conscription act*, and is not put in the exemption act. Suppose Congress was induced to enter into the contract of substitution in reference to conscripts, in order to make conscription more palatable to the people, and as a means of relief in cases of unequal hardship, and in reference to volunteers, the Secretary of War was induced to allow it in order to relieve some, who, in a moment of enthusiasm, had entered the ranks, and afterwards found the service too hard for them; or suppose the inducement was that our citizens might procure able-bodied men from Ireland or Germany, and put them in the ranks as substitutes, while the citizen staid at home and raised food and clothing, "there is" no principle of law, by which the inducement can change the nature of the transaction or take from it the character of a contract. You are, by the terms of the contract, to furnish a sound able-bodied man, and you do so; that is the *consideration*; one man is taken for the other, just as in an exchange of horses, one horse is the consideration for the other; and the fact that it is made for the gratification or accommodation of one of the parties, does not in any way affect the legal question.

The ground that substitution is a "mere privilege," is that taken in the President's Message and in the debates in Congress, and was the point mainly relied on by Mr. Kittrell and Governor Bragg, in their able and learned argument on the part of the Government; for this reason, I have given to it the most anxious consideration, and feel fully convinced, that although substitution is a privilege, yet, as by the agreement it was to be paid for, and the stipulated price has been paid and accepted, it is, to all intents and purposes, an executed contract according to the common law.

It is said Congress will not be presumed to have made a contract, by which to deprive the Government of the services of those men during the war. Allow such to be the presumption, it is rebutted by direct evidence—Congress has agreed to the contract of substitution, in plain and unequivocal words, so as to leave no room for construction or doubt.

Again, it is suggested, "the manufacturer is exempt upon the condition that he will dispose of his fabrics, at rates not higher than 75 per cent. added to the cost of production; he proceeds to manufacture and sell at the reduced price—here is a privilege paid for." A *condition* is *annexed* to a gratuity, gift or sale, by which it may be defeated; a *consideration forms a part of the contract itself;* this is the distinction. But it is true they sometimes run into each other, and the condition may constitute a consideration, when, from the words used, that appears to be the intention. Whether this be the case in regard to that class of exemptions, in which a condition to work at certain rates is imposed on merchanics, is a question not presented; for, take it to be so, it will only add to the list of contracts which Congress has entered into; unless an exception be made on the ground, that this is granted merely as *an exemption*, and no plain and unequivocal words of contract are used, as in the case in regard to substitution. It certainly has not the weight of an argument *in absurdum*, and that is the only point of view in which it can have any bearing.

It is also suggested, "a blacksmith, who has enlarged his business in consequence of his exemption, may say he cannot rightfully be disappointed. A similar argument was urged by Mr. Webster, to justify his change of opinion on the subject of the tariff. He said the New England States had engaged in manufacturing on the faith of the action of the Government in passing the tariff, and they, therefore, had a right to have their manufactures protected." The case of the blacksmith, like that of the tariff, presents simply a *political question:* shall the Government disappoint a reasonable expectation based on its prior action?—not a dry question of law. Mr. Webster, in his speech, puts it on the political ground, and no where intimates, that the prior action of the Government amounted to a valid, legal contract. One may have reason to expect a legacy and complain should he be disappointed; but he has no *legal* claim, because there is no contract.

2d Has Congress power to violate its own contract?

The power of Congress is limited by a *written* Constitution. It has no power except what is conferred by that instrument, and it contains no such power, either expressed or implied; indeed, it is excluded; for the power to make contracts, for instance "to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States," if there be also power to violate it, would be nugatory. No Government can have power to violate its own contract, except under the rule, "might makes right." The power to violate its own contract, or in other words, the right of "repudiation," has never been claimed by the Confederate States, and I had supposed it was conceded by all, that it did not have the power. But I am asked, "cannot the Confederate States, in a case of extreme necessity, violate its own contract—not with reference to morals, but to the supreme power of the Government, and has the Government of the Confederate States less, and if less, how much less, power than other Governments in a case of extreme necessity?"

The other Governments referred to, have no written Constitution, and may act on the broad and arbitrary rule, "the safety of the State is the supreme law;" but the Confederate States has a *written Constitution*, which all officers *are sworn to support*. This Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, is "the supreme law." The Constitution being *written*, can neither bend nor stretch, even in a case of extreme necessity. It is not only written and supported by oaths, but so extreme was the caution of its framers as to provide, "all powers not herein delegated to the Confederate States, or, prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively." In some few instances, large powers are conferred to meet extreme cases; for instance: the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, "where in cases of rebellion or invasion, the *public safety* may require it"—thus excluding, even in a case of "extreme necessity," any power other than those "nominated in the bond."

Again, I am asked, "admit substitution to be a contract, the power of Congress is limited by a written Constitution, where is the power to make a contract of substitution, by which the Government gives up its right to the services of able-bodied citizens, for the public defence in a case of extreme necessity, conferred by the Constitution, either in express words or by implication? the word "*substitution*" is not to be found in that instrument."

In reply, I might ask, is the word "*conscription*" to be found in the Constitution? This is a yankee mode of meeting one question by asking another, which the gravity of the subject forbids. I prefer to meet the question squarely, because I appreciate the motive which prompted it, and recognize it as fair reasoning. The power to conscript is supposed to be conferred by the "power to raise armies" in conjection with the general authority "to pass all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry that power into effect, and in adopting *the means* to raise an army by conscription, it follows that Congress has power to modify the means in such manner as to make as injure the public as little as possible, and to produce as great collateral benefit as possible; in other words, to modify conscription by allowing substitution, so as to make it answer the purpose of raising an army, and at the same time relieve in cases of unequal hardship, and collaterally benefit the public by providing the means whereby the citizen might be left at home, to raise food and clothing for the soldiers and "thus *support* the army," at the same time that the full complement of soldiers was kept up by substitutes brought from abroad or found among those who were not liable to military service. Suppose Congress in its wisdom had required, as the consideration for substitution, that *two* able-bodied Irishmen or Germans should be put in place of the citizen, would it have occurred to any one that the power to conscript did not necessarily include the power to allow substitution on such terms? The greater includes the less. And it will be remembered that substitution is not a new thing; it is prominent, and taken to be a matter of course in all prior legislation, both in this country and in England. Where "the militia" is looked on as a mode of defence in cases of invasion or rebellion, and where conscription was made to take the place of the militia organization, as a matter of course it was accompanied by this prominent feature.

Mr. Kittrell, on the argument, treated the subject in a different light. He assumed substitution to be a contract, but insisted Congress had no power to make that particular sort of contract, on the ground, that it would be "political suicide;" for, said he, "if Congress has power to deprive the country by its contract of the services of 1000 of its citizens, it may extend it to 100,000 and 500,000, and so we would have no citizen soldiers!!" Whether it would amount to "political suicide" to have a condition of things in which 500,000 Irishmen and Germans would be in the army, to fight our enemy, while a corresponding number of citizens were at home raising food and clothing, and paying taxes to support this army, is a question into which a court is not at liberty to enter. I will observe that this mode of reasoning, by supposing extreme cases, is not apt to lead to truth, and is very apt to cover fallacy, (as it manifestly does in this instance,) for, allow that in the extreme case put, it would be political suicide, does it prove *a want* of power, or an *abuse* of power? That's the question. If Congress has the power, whether it will so exercise it as to commit suicide, or to stultify itself, is a matter with which the courts have no concern, and a proper respect for a co-ordinate branch of the Government forbids the judiciary from making an extreme supposition, in order to express a conjecture, how far a power may be so abused as to avoid it, and require the courts to say it shall not be exercised, under that head of jurisdiction by which the courts prevent mad-men or idiots from injuring themselves or "wasting their substance."

Congress has power to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States. It has, (I believe,) borrowed fifteen millions, and pledged the export duty on cotton; it had power to do so, as a means necessary and proper to enable it to borrow the money. Run out this reasoning, by supposing extreme cases: Congress borrows 150,000,000 more, and pledges the export duty on tobacco; it ther borrows 150 billions and pledges all export and import duties, and all money that may be raised by direct taxation; this might be political suicide or stultification, and after the money is spent, the Government would have "no assets," and no means of raising any, but will any one venture to aver, on this reasoning, that Congress had no power to borrow the 15,000,000 and pledge the import duty on cotton? The announcement of such a proposition would startle the commercial world.

Take a case near home: Gov. Morehead proposed a plan by which to enable the Government to borrow 400 millions, in consideration, among other things, that the bonds should not at any time be liable to taxation—thereby withdrawing that amount of the wealth of our citizens from liability to support the Government in all time to come;—many said it would be unwise in Congress to withdraw that amount from liability to taxation; but no one ever suggested that Congress did not have power to make the contract; and yet brother Kittrell might run out his mode of reasoning, so as to show that Congress might in this manner abuse its power and reduce itself to absolute beggary; *ergo*, Congress did not have the power!

It is gratifying, however, to know that I am not under the necessity of relying on my own judgment in deciding this question. The "inviolability" of a contract, whether made by the Confederate States, or the State, or an individual, is uniformly upheld by the decisions of our Supreme Court, in a tone of firmness that is gratifying to every one. Search from Haywood's Reports to Jones's, and you will nowhere meet a decision, or a *dictum*, or an intimation, that the State has power to violate its own contract, or to avoid or repudiate it, on the ground that the power has been or might be abused. To mention a few: State v. Matthews, 3 Jones, 451, where the Court say, if the State has made a *contract*, allowing the Bank to issue "one dollar notes" in so many words, the State is bound; McRee v. Wilmington & R. R. R., 2 Jones, 186, where the Court say, "if the charter grants the monopoly, and the railroad bridge or structure comes within the meshing, it is a contract and the State is bound, unless the effect of the revolution and our bill of rights was to introduce a new order of things and avoid all such monopolies"; Attorney General v. Bank of Charlotte, 4 Jones's Eq. 287, where it is *decided* "where a price is stipulated in the grant of the charter, it is the *consideration* for which the sovereign makes the grant, and cannot be increased; to levy a tax on the bank is to add to the stipulated price, and, therefore, an act of the Legislature imposing such a tax is in violation of the Constitution and void." Here is a thing withdrawn from the power of taxation by force of a contract.

I have heard some express the opinion, that it would have been better not to have made a Constitution for the Confederate States, until after the war was over! It is sufficient, that it was deemed wise to frame a written Constitution, with a grant of such powers to the Confederate States as are supposed to be ample enough to meet the emergency of the invasion and carry us through the war. That Constitution has been adopted, and we are sworn to support it.

The only authority relied on to support the position that Congress has power to violate its own contract, is the decision of his Honor Judge French, in *the matter of Williams*.

The question is, does that decision settle the law, or should it be overruled? I am aware that in the opinion of the Secretary of War and of his Excellency Gov. Vance, the decision of a single Judge on *habeas corpus* questions is only binding in *the particular case*, and I infer, from the fact that none have filed opinions except Judge Heath and Judge French in this instance, the other Judges take the same view, but in my opinion it is also entitled to the weight of "the authority," or "an adjudicature case," as settling the law until the judgment be reversed, or the principle is overruled; for it is the decision of a tribunal of superior, general jurisdiction over the subject, without appeal.

The power of a tribunal, having equal and concurrent jurisdiction, to overrule a decision, is conceded. It is a *judicial* function made necessary by the imperfection of human judgment, and must be exercised in order to secure correctness of decision: true, uniformity as well as correctness are to be desired; but the former is secondary, and must yield when it appears that a court has fallen into error, and the sooner error is corrected, the better, for it will spread and become the source of other errors;—Williams v Alexander, 6 Jones, 130. On consulting his books, a lawyer is sure to find "cases overruled," as instances: Stowe v Ward, 1 Dev. 57, is overruled by Ward v Stowe, 2 Dev Eq. 509; Wagstaff v Smith, 4 Ired. Eq. 1, by Northcot v Casper, 6 Ired. Eq. 303; Spruill v Leary, 13 Ired. 225, by Myers v Craige, Busbee, 169. But the jurisdiction should be exercised sparingly and only when *palpable error* is shown. Several circumstances were relied on by Messrs Gilmer and Boyden, as tending to weaken the authority of the decision in Williams's case: It conflicts with two decisions before made by his Honor Judge Heath, in the matter of Farmer, decided June 1863, and in the matter of Ricks, published August 1863. The opinion in Williams's case does not show error in either of these decisions, and in fact takes no notice of either adjudication. So there is a conflict, and the decision now to be made is to settle the difference between Judge Heath and Judge French, by overruling one or the other. Greater respect is due to a decision made after full argument, than to one made hastily and without argument. Before the decision of his Honor Judge French, this case was pending, and the hearing postponed in order to have a full argument, and if the first decision be *conclusive* of the law, it might tend to produce the indecent spectacle of "a race" as to who should get the first judgment; and it was stated, on the argument, that in Williams's case, the writ was issued, returned, and the decision made on Friday, 29th January, and the opinion filed in time to be sent 40 miles, and published on Monday the 1st February, showing haste, or else that the question was prejudged.

Putting these considerations out of view, I take on myself the *onus* of showing palpable error. The first thing that strikes any one who reads the opinion attentively, is the fact, that his Honor does not deny, that according to the principles of the common law "*substitution is a contract*." He says not one word about its being a "*mere privilege*"—which is the ground on which the matter is put in the President's message and the debates in Congress; but yielding that point, and assuming substitution to be a contract, he boldly takes the position—one which no politician, lawyer and judge had ever before taken—that the Government of the Confederate States has power under the Constitution "to violate its own contract;" in other words, he avows the right of repudiation, and covers his position by setting forth an array of general principles, which he supports by a long list of references. I shall only notice two of the cases cited, being decisions of our Supreme Court: *State* v. *Matthews*, 3 Jones, 451. The charter of the Bank of Fayetteville does not authorize it, in so many words, to issue $1 notes; had such been the fact, there would have been no room for construction, and the Court would have decided, that the act of the Legislature was void as violating a contract; but such was not the fact; the charter authorizes the bank, in general terms "to receive deposits," "discount notes," and "issue notes for circulation" *without saying of what denomination;* and the Court came to the conclusion, that by a fair construction, the power to issue one dollar notes did not form a part "of the essence of the contract," but was "a mere incident," intended by the parties to be subject to future legislation; on the ground, that the Legislature will not be presumed, from the use of general words, to give up, by *a contract*, its power to regulate the currency; but this presumption may be rebutted by positive proof; that is, by the use of plain and unequivocal terms of contract, as if the charter had specified "one dollar notes," thereby making the evidence of a contract as positive as is done by the words used in the act of Congress, in regard to substitution. His Honor, in what purports to be a quotation from the opinion of PEARSON, J., does me great injustice. I set out two alternative positions: "is authority to issue small notes, conferred by the charter, *as a part of the essence of the contract, with the intention to put it beyond the control of all future legislation?*" or "is it conferred *as a mere incident*, with the *intention, that it should be subject to such limitations as the Legislature might, at any time thereafter, deem expedient*," &c. He does not set out both of these positions or either of them, but confounds them together; takes the words, "as a part of the essence of contract," from the first, and substitutes them into the second in place of the words, "as a mere incident," which he omits, and this mars the sense and makes nonsense of it, and represents me as saying: The authority to issue small notes is conferred by the charter, "as part of the *essence of the contract*, with the intention that it should be *subject to future legislation*," and that this is so plain that a mere statement is sufficient to dispose of it. I must be allowed to object to this mode of treating the opinions of Judges. *McRee* v. *Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Co*., 2 Jones, 186. The statement made by his Honor keeps in the back ground the prominent fact on which the case turns, that the structure—a bridge erected by the Company—was a mere *continuation of the road* across the river; no toll was ever received on it as a bridge, and it was used in every respect as any other part of the road, and the decision is put on the ground, that a structure or bridge of this sort was not in contemplation of the parties in 1776, and was not embraced by the contract. As his Honor admits substitution to be a contract, I am unable to see how these cases have any application to his position, that the Government may violate its own contract. I have not examined the many other references; indeed, it is unnecessary, for I concur in the correctness of "the general principles" in support of which they are cited; and the labor and research bestowed on these general principles only tend to prove, that no case can be found to support the particular position on which his decision rests.

In support of this position, his Honor takes two grounds: 1. "There is nothing in the Constitution of the Confederate States which prohibits Congress to pass laws violating the obligation of contracts, though such a power is denied to the several States," therefore, Congress may violate its own contract—a *non sequitur*. The important distinction, that the States have all legislative powers except such as are prohibited, whereas Congress has no power except it be conferred by the constitution, is entirely overlooked. As the States have all powers except such as are prohibited, a prohibition in regard to the States was necessary. As the Confederate States has no power except it be conferred by the Constitution, a prohibition in regard to the Confederate States was unnecessary; all occasion for a prohibition is superceded by the article which provides: "The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively." So, the conclusion drawn from the absence of a prohibition in respect to the Confederate States is illogical and palpably erroneous.

2 "The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies—to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the Confederate States or in any department or officer thereof"

The reasoning is this: the act of Congress conscripting men who have put in substitutes, is necessary and proper to carry into effect the power to raise armies; therefore Congress has power to violate its own contract; a *non sequitur*. His Honor fails to take into consideration the fact that the supposed necessity is caused by the act of Congress which allows substitution as to conscripts, and the act of the Secretary of War, Oct 20th, 1861, which allows substitution as to volunteers. He fails to consider, that the clause to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers conferred by the constitution, has never before been supposed to be a grant of a *general substantive power*, but is confined to *the means* of giving effect to the powers already conferred, and is merely the expression, out of abundant caution, of what would have been implied, and he fails to consider that the word "proper" is added to the word "necessary;" so the measures adopted must be both necessary and proper, and certainly, however great the necessity may be, it never can be *proper* for the government to violate its own contract; and he fails to consider the consequences to which his doctrine leads, nothing more nor less than this: Congress has power to do whatever it pleases, in order to raise and support an army!!! It may repudiate its bonds and notes now outstanding, a renovated currency being necessary to support the army—or it may conscript all *white women* between the ages of 16 and 60 to cook and bake for the soldiers, nurse at the hospitals, or serve in the ranks as soldiers, thus uprooting the foundations of society; or it may conscript the Governor, Judges and Legislatures of the several States—put an end to "State rights," and erect on the ruins a "consolidated military despotism."

So, the fact of subjecting principles of substitutes to military service, sinks into insignificance when contrasted with the consequences to which the grounds on which the decision is put must lead, and for which the decision, if not overruled, may be cited as authority. I am convinced, then, there is not only palpable error in this second ground, but it is destructive of society and subversive of our constitution. For these reasons, I do not consider the case of Williams as an authority, and for the reasons above stated, I have the clearest conviction that Congress has not, under the constitution, power to pass the act in question, and feel it to be my duty to declare that, in my opinion, it is void and of no effect.

No one can regret the necessity for this conflict of decision more than I do. What is to be its effect, is for the consideration of others. It may be to leave the law unsettled, and that a "judgment of discharge," or *habeas corpus*, will, as heretofore, be treated as binding only in the particular case. I suggested to Governor Vance, to meet a condition of things like the present, the propriety of calling the attention of the Legislature, at its last session, to the expediency of amending the law so as to allow appeals in *habeas corpus* cases, and make it the duty of the Chief Justice, under certain circumstances, to call an extra term of the Supreme Court. No action was taken by the Legislature. So, I have no power to call a term of the Court, and the other two Judges concur with me in the opinion, that as the Supreme Court has jurisdiction, the law does not authorize a convocation of all the Judges in vacation. My duty is plain, to decide the cases before me according to the best of my judgment.

I must be permitted to express my obligation to the learned counsel, Messrs. Bragg and Kittrell, who argued on the side of the Government, and Messrs. Gilmer, Boyden, Scott and Caldwell, who argued on the side of the petitioner, and Messrs Moore and Fowle, who filed written arguments, for the assistance they have rendered me. I feel that I have heard all that can be said on both sides of the question: and, if I have failed to arrive at a correct conclusion, it is because the power of judgment with which nature has gifted me, aided by a life-time study in the principles of the law, does not [illegible] for the occasion.

I will add, that the pains taken by the officers of the government to have the question fully argued before a judicial tribunal, affords a grateful assurance of a desire to have the rights of the citizen ascertained and protected by an adjudication according to the constitution and laws.

It is therefore, considered, that E. S. Walton be forthwith discharged.

R. M. PEARSON, C. J. S. C.

Feb 23d, 1864, at Salisbury.

IN THE MATTER OF MICHAEL LONG.

HABEAS CORPUS.

This is an application to me for a writ of *habeas corpus* founded upon the allegation that the petitioner, having been liable to perform military service, had heretofore put a substitute in the army of the Confederate States to serve in his stead for three years or the war. He contends that the late act of Congress, under the authority of which he has been again enrolled and taken into custody, is unconstitutional and void.

A grave question is at once presented, whether I am not prohibited from issuing the writ. An act was passed at the late session of Congress, entitled an "Act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases." This act was passed under the authority of a power conferred upon Congress for the purpose, and its constitutionality cannot be doubted. It is binding upon all the Judges both of the Confederate and the State Courts, and they are not at liberty to issue the writ, or, if issued, to proceed under it, in any of the cases specified in the act. These cases are clearly defined and classified in the first section, and among them is a class marked with the number 5. The question before me arises upon the specification in that class "of attempts to avoid military service." Are not persons who are claimed as conscripts, or as otherwise liable to military service, and who apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of thereby getting exempted from it, making attempts to avoid it? To my mind it seems clear that they are. They are certainly within the letter of the clause, and why are they not within its spirit? To this it is said that the act was intended to apply only to those, who, being liable to perform military duty, were unlawfully attempting to evade it, and not to those who seek the benefit of the writ for the sole purpose of establishing their claim to exemption from such duty. That cannot be so. Such a restricted construction of the Act would tend strongly to defeat the great purposes it was intended to accomplish. It could not, in the terms of the constitution, be passed at all unless the country were invaded or in rebellion. The salvation of the country is the object sought, and the framers of the constitution who authorized the act of suspension, and the legislators who passed it, deemed that object so transcendantly great that for the time all individual rights which conflicted with it, ought to give way to it. The spirit, then, as well as the letter of the clause, must embrace all persons without any exception, who are making "attempts to avoid military service." But if the words upon which we are commenting admitted of any doubt, it is entirely removed by the proviso which immediately follows them. In that proviso a clear, definite and precise remedy is given to any party who does not legally "owe military service." If any such person be wronged by a subordinate officer, his superior shall give prompt redress to the injured party, and at the same time punish the wrong doer by dismissing him from office. Why is this prompt redress thus expressly provided for a party not liable to military service, unless it was because the great remedial writ of *habeas corpus* is taken away from him?

I am aware that in the cases of Walton and others lately decided by Chief Justice Pearson at Salisbury, he held that the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* did not apply to them; but why he so held, I regret that I am not informed. The question is now presented to me, and I cannot avoid deciding it. If, in my opinion, I have no authority to issue the writ I cannot stand justified before the country should I do it.

In deliberating upon the subject, another question occurred to me, which is: whether I ought to issue the writ and await the return of the officer before deciding upon the effect of the act, or to decide that question now. The 3d section of the act may, at first view, seem to favor the former course. That section provides for the stay of the proceeding under the writ, when the officer, who has a party in custody, shall certify on oath that he detains him for any of the causes specified in the act. The true construction is, I think, that when the petition itself shows the cause of the detention, and it is one of those mentioned in the act, the Judge cannot issue the writ at all, but if such cause be not stated in the petition then the writ must be issued, and the proceedings under it can only be suspended upon its being made to appear by the affidavit of the officer that the true cause of the detention is one of those embraced in the act.

I have thus endeavored, briefly and plainly, to set forth the reasons why I feel bound to decline issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* applied for in this case.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 20, 1864.

ITEMS OF NORTHERN NEWS.

Yankee Losses in Florida.—The correspondent of the New York Herald, with the yankee army in Florida, sends to that paper a list of casualties in the late Confederate victory of Ocean Pond, which he says is very imperfect. It is published as an "additional" list to one sent two days before. The correspondent says it is impossible to get the lists of one or two regiments. The aggregate in 9 regiments of infantry, 1 company of cavalry and 4 batteries of artillery, is as follows: Killed, 13 officers, 131 men. Wounded and missing, (generally both) 49 officers, 1,078 men. Grand total, killed, wounded and missing, officers and men, 1,271. How much this will be increased by the previous and subsequent lists, we can only conjecture.

The defeat has caused much excitement at the North. The object of the expedition was to organize a sham government so as to secure the vote of Florida for Lincoln. Referring to this the New York World says:

When the country begins to realize the atrocity of the Florida massacre it will cost Mr. Lincoln more votes in every county of the North than he ever hoped to secure in the whole State of Florida.

Taking the loss and expense of the Florida massacre as a basis, the Philadelphia Age calculates that each electoral vote Mr. Lincoln expects to secure has cost us so far *four hundred men, two cannon*, and $333,333 33. The Age does not attempt to calculate how much more they will cost the nation.

Black Republican Nominating Convention.—ORANGE C. H., March 8.—The Washington Chronicle of the 3d contains a call for the National Republican Union Convention to meet in Baltimore, on the 8th June, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. All who favor the suppressing of the rebellion, and the cause thereof, are invited to send delegates. The Chronicle says that it cannot be denied that great bitterness has sprang up in the Republican party, which threatens to ripen into something worse than a preliminary contest for nomination.

More of Butler's Brutalities.—We learn from late Northern papers that George M. Bain, Sr., and William H. H. Hodges have been sent to hard labor at Hatteras. Mr. Bain is an old and respectable citizen of Portsmouth, and held the position of Cashier of the Portsmouth Savings Fund Society, and Mr. Hodges, a most estimable gentleman of the same town, delicate in health, and a cripple, is Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank. The offence charged against them is that they sent the funds of their respective banks to Richmond, and refused to divulge by whose authority it was done. In consideration of Mr. Bain's calling, he being a local Methodist preacher, he is sentenced simply to hard labor, but Mr. Hodges is to be fed on bread and water, and to wear a chain six feet long with a twenty-four pound ball attached. The Rev. J. H. Wingfield, Jr, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, because he is an avowed secessionist, has been put to labor on the public streets for three months, with ball and chain to his leg.—*Petersburg Express, 7th.*

Small Pox in Washington.—A correspondent writes: "The small pox in Washington City is prevailing to a degree before unknown. There are over six hundred cases in the 5th and 6th wards alone. Many persons are afraid to ride in the street cars, or attend church, for fear of contracting the disease."—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Mr. Holden's Card.—The following was crowded out of our last issue:—

To the people of North Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4. W. W. HOLDEN.

A Prevailing Impression.—Of late we have heard the remark frequently made, that Mr. Holden's chances, and consequently his hopes in the coming canvass for the Governorship of North Carolina, depend upon reverses to the Confederate armies. Let Lee or Johnston be defeated, or any other serious disaster befall our arms, and the croakers and peace-on-any-terms men will be up in arms, and Holden stock will rise in the market. On the contrary, let the hopes of patriots be realized, and our flag float triumphant on the battle-field, and it will fall flat, dead—deader than Julius Cæsar.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Danville Connection.—The Greensboro' Patriot says that the distance of unfinished grading on this road is 6 miles, with about 18 miles of unlaid rails.

No more Insults to Richmond.—Gen. Bragg has determined to order fifteen hundred cavalry to be permanently stationed around Richmond. Such a force, picketing the roads, will effectually protect the city from the insults of raids, as well as the country from their injuries. Such a cavalry force in front of a raiding party will always check them, until the cavalry from General Lee's army can come up.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A Novel Suit for a Divorce.—The following incident is related by a New York correspondent:

A fashionable couple up town, married, but not mated, as the story goes, quarreled a few mornings since, and the irate wife, by advice of her parents, has sued for a divorce. The case is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel. One morning, it seems, the husband washed himself, as usual, in the bowl used by both; but the lady, for some reason, refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another. It was brought, when the now indignant husband flung it violently to the floor, breaking it to pieces. The wife thereupon called him hard names, when he locked the bedroom door and insisted that she should use the bowl. She vowed that she wouldn't, if she went "with a dirty face for a week." He swore that she should; and so, filling the bowl, he seized her hands, and using sufficient force, washed her face for her. He then unlocked the door and went to his business, while she went to consult a lawyer, and the suit was commenced.

Remember Him.—The Danville Appeal mentions that while merchants in Danville are selling flour at $225 per barrel, Mr. S. S. Lea, a farmer who lives in Caswell county, N. C., brought to that place a few days since, and sold ten barrels of flour at $75 per barrel.

Gen. Meade, in a late speech at Philadelphia, reported the losses in the "Great Army of the Potomac," (Yankee,) at 100,000 men since the 1st March, 1861—in killed and wounded.

WAR NEWS.

From Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, March 6—Sherman was reported at Canton on Wednesday last. Our cavalry were fighting him on all sides. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Canton all day Wednesday. Sherman, in going through the country, issued an order that the men must rob the people of subsistence, which was effectually done. The yankees took a large number of negroes from this section, and perfectly impoverished the country wherever the enemy have been.

DEMOPOLIS, March 7.—A dispatch from Gen. Jackson, dated Canton, March 2, says that Sherman's army, composed of the 16th and 17th corps, between 25 and 30,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry, left Canton that morning, after remaining there 3 days. A large number of empty transports passed down the river to Vicksburg, said to be to take Sherman's army up the river.

The enemy destroyed the railroad 8 miles below Canton, burned houses and destroyed provisions. Over 200 of the enemy were killed and captured. Gen. Ross killed 55 out of 70 of their negro cavalrymen near Yazoo City. Several small wagon trains were taken from the enemy.

From Georgia.—ATLANTA, March 7.—On Saturday morning Harris' Brigade of cavalry attacked the yankees 12 miles beyond Ringgold, and drove them from their position. We lost 1 killed and took 7 prisoners. It has been well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was intended as a grand attack. The enemy was much surprised to find Johnston in such force. No present signs of a movement on the part of the yankees.

Blockader Sunk.—We learn from the mouth of the river, that some of the yankee blockaders have recently been in trouble, one of them having gone under. On Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, she was pursuing a vessel coming into New Inlet. The pursued vessel run in between the shore and the South Rock. The blockader, in trying to cut her off, must have touched on the rock hard enough to make a hole in her bottom. At any rate, she sunk in five fathoms water. The chased vessel arrived safe at her wharf. It was quite dark at the time. On Saturday morning, Col. Hedrick, commanding at Bald Head, struck one of the yankee ships three or four times, and from the agitation on board, and the crowding of boats around her, it is quite probable that she too is in a precarious condition.

Wilmington Journal, 7th.

The Raid near Charlottesville, Va.—ORANGE C. H., March 7.—The true version is this: The enemy burnt 3 flour Mills, the Rivanna county bridge, near Charlottesville—blew up one caisson, not 6, did not surprise our cavalry camp, did not get 50 prisoners, was whipped away by Beckwith's battery and Stuart's horse artillery, unsupported. Our loss in killed and wounded not over 12. The yankees stole 300 horses from non-combatants, but took none from soldiers in arms.

Wounded in the Fight at Atlee's.—The following soldiers wounded in Gen. Hampton's night attack on the Yankee camp at Atlee's on Tuesday night, were brought to this city and received at Seabrook's Hospital. T. N. McNeeley, Co. B, 1st N. C. cavalry, gun shot wound in thigh; Edmond Lype, Co. A, 1st N. C. cavalry, gun shot wound in the breast; H. M. Goodman, Co. F, 1st N. C. cavalry, gun shot wound in the arm; Geo. Parker, Co. B. 1st Maryland cavalry, sabre cut in head.—*Richmond Whig.*

North Carolina Officers Paroled or Exchanged.—The Richmond papers publish a list of the officers returned from the North last weeek; among them from North Carolina: Col. J. K. Connally, 55th, Lt. Col. S. H. Boyd, 45th, Maj. C. C. Blacknall, 23d, Capts. D. Bell, 4th, B. F. Little, 52d; Lieuts. S. E. Belk, 53d, J. C. Warren, 52d, S. F. Adams, 45th, and G. N. Nixon, 33d.

Funding.—MACON, March 8.—Upwards of $2,500,000 funded here in 4 per cent bonds. They are now funding at the rate of $1,500,000 daily.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—The amount funded in the past six days, is $2,200,000.

Decline in Stocks and Gold.—RICHMOND, March 7.—At auction to-day Confederate five year bonds opened at 113, and closed at 102 1-2; bonds of the hundred million loan, due in 1881, brought 120; all securities having declined, most of the offerings were withdrawn. Bank stocks sold at an average decline of $15; gold 23 for 1.

Further decline in Prices.—RICHMOND, Va., March 8.—At auction to-day there is a further deline in manufactured tobacco, sugar and other articles.

Death of a Congressman.—The Charlotte Bulletin of Saturday has a dispatch, announcing the death of Mr. Sam'l H. Christian, Congressman elect from the 7th district in this State. He died of typhoid fever, at his residence in Montgomery county, on the 2d instant.

Camp 18th N. C. Troops.

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, Va., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. BINALDI,
7*t1Apd] Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

We recommend Col.

S. J. COBB as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of